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NEWPORT, R. L.

Local Matters,

DISTINGUISHED FRENCH VIS-1TORS

Newport had a stirring visit from the few is French band which has been touring the country with the French "Blue Hevils" for some weeks, under command of Captain Gabriel Parts, on Thursday. The city turned out en masse to see the famous fighting band, and both in the city proper and at the Training Station and Fort Adams, where visits were paid, the Band was received with every token of friendship and appreciation. The air rang with cheers, and along the short route of march in the city the crowds were constantly applauding the visitors. The mun showed by their appearance that they were no holiday soldiers but the veterans of many a hard-fought battlefield in France.

The Band arrived on the train from Boston due here at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, and were met at the station by Mayor Burdick, the members of the board of aldermen, officers from the army and navy stations, and citizens. The square was filled with people who had turned out to witness the arrival. Luncheon was served at the Perry House, and then the visitors were taken for a short sail about the Bay on the Training Station boat Inca, landing at the Training Station, where they were enthusiastically greeted by several thousand bluejackets, with their offieers, in addition to a large multitude of visitors. Four regiments were paraded in their honor, and the singisg of songs by the apprentice seamen izcluding the French national anthem was a feature of the occasion.

On completion of their visit at the Station, the visitors returned to the city and were met at the Government Landing by the battalion of High Echool Cadets, who escorted them through a dense throng of people ough Thames and Mary sti the headquarters of Count Rochamteau in the old Vernon house, and thence to Trinity Church, where Mayor Burdick placed a bouquet of flowers on the grave of Admiral de-Ternay. Rev. Stanley C. Hughes welcomed the visitors to the church.

The line then proceeded to the City Hall, where their instruments were uncovered and an excellent concert was rendered for the entertainment of the vast throng who had assembled about the municipal building. In the early evening the visitors went to Fort Adams by the quartermaster's steamer, and were given a hearty reception there, a regiment being drawn up to receive them and escort them within the old fort. Here a concert was given and was heartily applauded.

The visiting Band left Newport early Friday morning on their way to New London, and will go from there to New York.

The police speed traps are still working, especially on Sundays, and some good hauls have been made retently. Automobiles are beginning to have more respect for the laws in Rhode Island than they have exhibited before. The dangerous practice of running post street cars is being frowned upon, and notifications of violations of this law are being made to the pelice by street railway employes and others.

The Rhode Island Cincinnati will hold its annual meeting in the old state house. Newport, on July 4th, as usual. Col. Asa Bird Gardner, the President, will deliver the annual ad-

RECENT DEATHS.

F. S. GRAND & RAUTEVILLE.

Mr. Frederic S. Grand d'Hauteville, one of the object of the summer residents of Newport, died at his summer home on Bellezue avenue en Saturday evening last, after having been in poor health for some time. He was in his eightieth year. Upon his arrivel in Newport a few days before his death, he was very ill, so that he had to be carried to his home in the ambulance, He was a great lover of Newport, and had looked forward to coming here this summer. Mr. d'Hanteville was a son of Baron

Daniel Grand d'Hauteville of Switzerland, who married Miss Ellen Sears of Boston, the son being born in Boston in 1228. He was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1859. On the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services to the Government, and in December of 1861 was appointed an aide on the staff of General Banks. A tain and assistant adjutant general, and had an excellent record.

He took an active interest in Lawton-Warren Post, G. A. R., of which he was a member, and to which he was a generous contributor. He was a member of the leading clubs of Newport and New York. He took a deep interest in Newport, making it a practire to come here each summer. The winters he spent in New York or in his residence in Switzerland, which came into his possession upon the death of his father some years ago.

Mr. d'Hautevile is survived by a widow, one daughter, Miss Rence E. Grand d'Hauteville, and two sons. Both Mr. d'Hauteville and his sons were legal residents of Newport, and made it a practice to cast their votes here when they could do so.

Funeral services were held in Emmanuel Church on Wednesday morning, Rev. C. W. Forster and Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D., officiating. The remains were taken to Brookline, Mass, for interment in the family

MRS, FRANK, H. WILKS.

Mrs. Frank H. Wilks died very suddenly at her home on Whitfield court Thursday, which was her seventyfifth birthday. She is survived by one son, Mr. Harry G. Wilks, assistant treasurer of the Savings Bank of Newport, and two daughters-Miss; Nina Wilks of this city and Miss Carrie Wilks of New York. She was the widow of Frank H. Wilks, who was for many years engaged in business in this city as a machinist and a pioneer electrician. He was well known and had many friends.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF CODDINGTON POINT ASSURED

The United States House of Representatives on Wednesday voted the appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of Coddington Point land. This appropriation had already passed the Senate, so the purchase now seems assured. This will add a very valuable tract of one hundred and sixty acres to the Government property and will mean much for Newport. The land has already been surveyed and plans for the improvement have been rounded out. Work will begin at once when the title is vested in the Government. There may be some delay in perfecting the title from the fact that some of those owning shore privileges want an exorbitant price for their claims. The matter will doubtless be settled at an early date.

The other appropriations passed by the House that interest Newport are: Naval Training School—Sea wall im-provement, \$225,000; remodelling boathouse \$20,000; officers' quarters, \$15,000; fire apparatus, house and garage, \$30,000.

Torpedo Station, Newport-Boathouse and diving school, \$100,000; emergency torpedo repair shop, \$100, 000; extension of industrial roads \$20,000; extension of sea wall, \$5,000; rebuilding carpenter shop, \$25,000; inprovements, central power plant systems, including quay wall and fill at power house, \$500,000. The items total \$1,050,000.

Edward A. Brown has been reelected president of the Island Savings Bank, and David Braman. Nathaniel G. Stanton and Edward S. Peckham, vice presidents; and George H. Proud secretary and treasurer. The trustees are David Braman, William A. Armstrong, Nathaniel G. Stanton, Frederick B. Coggeshall, William H. Langley, Edward A. Brown, Edward S. Peckham, James R. Chase, William R. Harvey, and Michael H. Sullivan.

A large quantity of wooden blocks has arrived for the Carroll avenue pavement, and the work will probably go forward rapidly.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The jury in the Slocum will case returned a verdict late Friday afternoon of last week, finding that the disputed clause should be a part of the will, thus finding in favor of Perry B. Dawley, who becomes the residnary legatee, in accordance with the copy of the will in the possession of William P. Sheffield. It is possible that an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court.

Monday was a quiet day, several aces that were assigned for trial not being ready to go on. A Tiverton divorce case was heard on depositions and decision was for the petitioner on the ground of non-support; this was Dora M. Allen vs. David W. Allen.

On Tuesday there was a long easo for the jury- that of Samuel T. Weaver vs. William H. Corcoran, an action to recover damages for an assault. Plaintiff claimed that defendant assaulted him on the Parade corner on the night of April 16, 1916. short time later he was appointed cap- knecking him down and injuring him so severely that he was confined to the hospital for a long time, and is still in poor health, For the defense, it was claimed that the plaintiff was under the influence of liquor and threatened the defendant who pushed him and he fell down, striking his head against the curin. A number of witnesses were called on both sides. witnesses were called on both sides, as to appear with ner given name of the page by her husbands. What surer that Wednesday morning After dependence of women in all branches of business and civic, as well as of secial and the large returned a wealth for \$1500. witheses were called on both sides, the jury returned a verdict for \$1500. for plaintiff.

On Thursday there were only two cases ready, both divorce hearings. Johanna Rogers was divorced from James Gomes Rogers on the ground of neglect to provide and cruelty, with custody of minor children. Grace Ethel Teel vs. Joseph T. Teel was a motion for increased allowance, and after examining into the financial resources of the respondent, the court ordered an allowance of \$12 a week and \$25 for counsel fees.

James Anthony, Sheriff, vs. William Hindle, was an action to recover on a bond against Wm. Hindle and others. The defendant was not present, but the court declined to grant a continuance, and after hearing the vidence for the plaintiff directed the jury to return a verdict for the penal amount of the bond.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, the board looked the financial situation squarely in the face and decided that the only way that the representative council could meet thedemand for extra appropriations and the overdraft already facing the city would be by an additional tax levy. It develoned that the receipts from taxes will not be as large as had been expected, and as appropriations were made by the council at the beginning of the year for the full amount of the estimated revenue, a deficit of several thousand dollars was already in sight. Add to this the additional appropriations requested by the school committee for teachers wages, the amount necessary to refund to the linuor dealers the amount paid by them for license fees for the term during which the Federal government prevented their use, and other incidental extras, and the total deficit appears to be in the neighborhood of \$70,000. As the city is unable to issue notes without authority of the Legislature, the board of aldermen thought that an additional tax levy would be the only way to meet the question. Aldermen Martin and Hughes were made a committee to prepare a communication on the subject to the representative council.

The other business transacted was mostly of a routine character, there being many applications for licenses of various kinds, most of which were granted, A communication from Chief Tobin of the police department, recommending that Patrolman Samuel H. Dugan be raised one grade because of his work in capturing store robbers was referred to Aldermen Hanley and Leddy to investigate.

Some of the Block Island hotel men are looking for a good season in spite of the submarine scare. One proprietor stated this week that he had already received more inquiries for accommodations this year than ever before in his experience, and he has been in the hetel business on Block Island all his life.

Lieutenant Frank C. Cooper of Cooper, formerly pastor of the First | similar offenses, Methodist Episcopal Church in Newport, is on the list of severely wounded in France. According to a cablegram received by his father, Licutenant Cooper is improving.

DIRECTORY TIME.

The advent of the city directory canvassers is always occasion for reflec-tion, as nothing more surely marks the flight of time than their familiar faces upon our streets. And the changes of time are nowhere more surely re-corded than in the pages of the city directory. The passing away of our citizens, the birth and death of busi-ness enterprises, the growth in in-portance and usefulness of our young portance and usefulness of our young men as they are listed first perhaps as "clerks," then as partners or proprietors, or as they appear as officers in our churches, lodges and civic societies, are faithfully recorded each year in this volume of local history. It is yeary easy to see, by consulting its pages, who is carrying the burden year by year and from generation to genration, of the business, political, civic, religious and social life, of this city. Its pages are an indispensible source of information for present day needs and for the local historian and antiquarian. A new feature added this year points unmistalately to changing social conditions "the feature is the introduction."

unnistalably to changing social conditions. This feature is the introduction of vives' names. In "Ye olden dayes" the wife was merely Mrs. Thomas Jones. Her whole life and public control of the way of the wife was merely because the world with the control of the world was a second of the world was a sec lie recognition were merged in that of her worthy spouse and she shone only her worthy spows any side state only in his glory. But today, if he has any glory she just as proudly shines in it, but, if he last soon, she seronely shines in her own and operates at lodge and in business under her own name. In

HOME ECONOMICS PROGRAM.

Week's program to be conducted by the Home Economics Department of Newport County Farm Bureau.

Saturday, June 22—Mary Street School, 3 P. M., Newport, R. I.
Monday, June 24—Mis. John El-Eldridge's home, 3:09 P. M., Bristol Ferry, R. I.
Toesday, June 25—2:30 P. M., Odd Fellows' Hull, Adamsville, R. L.; 7:30 P. M., home of Mrs. Joseph Church, Tiverton, R. I.
Wednesday, June 26—Open date.
Thursday, June 27—4'ossibly at Holy Cross. Guild House, Middletown, R. I.
To be announced later.
Friday, June 28—School house, 3 P. M., Jamestown, R. I.
Miss Dexter, of the Washington Agricultural Department, will conduct demonstrations with cottage cheese at all these meetings.

SECOND BAPTIST SOCIETY.

The following officers were elected Tuesday evening:
Moderator—William P. Carr.
Cleik—George W. Hacheller, Jr.
Treusurer—Frank G. Kindball.
Assistant Treasurer—Albert F.

Collector of Pew Rents-Frank G.

Renter of Pews-Frank G.Kimball, Committee on Repairs—Hudson B. Kingman, George S. Oxx, Benjamin B. Coggeshall, Albert F. Haas, Frank G.

Kimball.
Committee on Psalmody—John C.
Seabury, William B. Franklin, Benjamin B. Coggeshall, William A. Sherman, Archibald B. Coggeshall.
Auditove—Richard H. Freeborn,
Benjamin B. Coggeshall.
Chairman of Ushers—John C. Seabury.

Chairman of Ushers—John C. Sca-hury.
Committee to Locate Members to Sittings—George W. Bacheller, Jr., Frank G. Kimball.
Finance Committee—William B. Franklin, William P. Carr, John C. Scabury, Albert F. Ilaas, Martin F. Bennett, Frank G. Kimball.

MASONS TO ATTEND CHURCH

By invitation of Rev. C. W. Forster, rector of Emmanuel Church, the local Masonic bodies will attend Divine service at that church on Sunday evening. Both St. John's and St. Paul's Lodges will attend in a body, and in addition the recently organized Craftsmen's Club of the Naval Training Station will send over a large delegation. Washington Commandery of Knights Templars will not parade as a body, but will be represented in the ranks of the two lodges. The service will be commemorative of St. Johns' Day, June 24th, which is an important festal day for the Masonic fraternity.

There will soon be another influx of soldiers into this community, as it is reported that a battalion of the Federal Guards will shortly be sent to Fort Adams for organization and training. This organization is principally composed of men who for various reasons cannot be sent overseas for active duty in the trenches, but will be used for important guard duty, relieving other men for whatever calls may be made upon them.

The police are still gathering in a few bootleggers and others who smuggle liquor into the Newport barned tone. A number of Newporters have recently paid fines of ten dollars each Brockton, Mass., a son of Rev. Joseph | in the Federal court in Providence for

> Mr. Fred W. Johnstone of the Rogers High School Faculty has been called to Salem, Mass., by the death of his mother.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correst Only 101.)

Ceart of Probate. There was a session of the Probate Court of Middle-town held at the town hall on Monday, June 17, when all the members were present.

town held at the town hall on Monday, June 17, when all the members were present.

An inventery of the mandministered estate of Sarah P. Anthony, presented by George H. Hughes, the administrator de bonis non, with will ansexed, was allowed and ordered recorded.

The petition of Peteg Congeshall Chase, to prove the will of Sarah I. Chase and for letters testimentary on her estate was referred to the third Monday in July.

In Town Council. The petition of Katherine J. Mott, wife of Jordan L. Mott, for a reduction in the valuation of her Gray Craig estate, from \$70,000 to \$65,000, and for a reduction in the valuation of the Gray Craig estate, from \$70,000 to \$65,000, and for a reduction in the valuation of the larker Building and Realty Company, from \$14,200 to \$7,000, and to have refunded to her \$97,00 of the taxes paid by her in the year 1917, was under consideration, and it was yoted to refer the petition to the tax paying electors, to be acted on at their next, town meeting.

The need of furnishing police supervision at Ensten's Beach during the season about to begin, was discussed. The probability of increased actify on the Mediletown side, by reason of the layout of the Atlantic Reach Association, in the creetion of hathing houses, and other buildings and devices for furnishing amagement to the patterns of this new association, was con-

for furnishing apparement to the patrons of the new association, was con-rected by all the members. Two mem-hers of the council had been inter-viewed by persons residing in the vi-cinity of the lieach, and urged to take empty of the never, and arged to take prompt and effectual areasures to guard against any improper indulgences and misbehavior on the Middletown side of the Beach, where it was anticipated many would naturally reanticipating greater freedom and latitude than would be tolerated with-in the municipal limit of Newbort. After canvassing the matter quite fully it was thought best to defer final ac-tion until more could be fearned of what anjusements were to be presented, and what provisions were to be made by the Beach Association for regulating

The petition of Harry Specing, senior, of Newport for a license to collect junk in Middletown, was granted.

Accounts against the town were pre-

Accounts against the town were persented and allowed as follows:

John H. Spooner for carting and applying gravel to Oliphant lane, \$27,00; Fillmore Cogeshall for 11 bods of gravel, \$2.75; Peckham Brothers' Company, 52.13; I certain British (Southern Company, for repairs made on Green End avenue in re-surfacing road beds, 31726.54; total on highways, \$1809.29. Arthur C. Brigham, services as janitor at town hall, \$6.59. Thomas G.

nor at town hall, \$6.50; Thomas G. Ward, services as town sergeant, \$23.-90; C. F. Clarke, repairing swivel chair in office of town clerk, \$2.85; Cyrus P. Williams, groceries furnished a family under quaruntine, \$5.89; Scannevin and Potter, wire, batteries, etc., \$50.00; Fillmore Coggeshall, services as police constable, \$9.25; T. T. Pliman Cornocation, advertising notice etc., \$50.00; Fillmore Coggeshall, services as police constable, \$9.25; T. T. Pitman Corporation, advertising notice of assessors of taxes for seven times, \$44.00; Pinniper and Manchester Co., wood for town hall, \$5.00; Bay State Street Railway Co., electric light at town hall, \$2.70; Mary E. Manchester, elerical assistance in office of town clerk, four weeks, \$32.00; Providence Telephone Company, use of three tele-Telephone Company, use of three telephones, 36.61; accounts for the relief of the poor, 339.67; total for all purposes, 32032.76.

The annual meeting of the Oliphant Club, held with Miss Charlotte A. Chase, Chaseville, resulted in the fol-lowing election of officers, only three

ond year. The program committee for the coming year was appointed by the president, Mrs. Kate C. Bailey, the following having been nominated: Miss Charlotte A. Chase, chairman; Mrs. Pascal Conley, Mra. Philip Wilbor, Mrs. Josephine Sweet, Mrs. John P. Peckham. It was voted to save the expense of a printed program this year by having typewritten sheets. The total receipts for the recent Victrola recital, \$0.25, will be added to the philanthropic fund. The club members, who number 25, have invested \$1,400 in Liberty Bonds and \$50 in War Saving Stamps, and have done a great deal of Red Cross work in the past year.

past year.
Delgates, as follows, were appointed to attend the annual meeting of the State-Federation of Women's Clubs to held June 22 at Woonsocket; Miss Elizabeth A. Chase and Mrs. Pascal Conley; Alternates, Mrs. Sarah B. White and Mrs. Philip Wilbor, It was White and Mrs. Philip Wilbor, it was voted to send a letter of protest to Congressman O'Shaunessy in regard to the proposed periodical postage increase and "zone" system. The meeting opened and closed with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America."



Providence, the treasurer, who has the care of the house, is always a member of the party.

momber of the party.

The entertainment given at the town hall as a war relief benefit by the Colonel William Barton Chapter, D. A. R. on Friday evening last, was a most successful and enjoyable affair and called out a large and cathesiastic audience. The program was given by 42 children under the direction of Mrs. Phoebe Coggeshall Edmondson, assisted by Miss Nelice Paquin, the principal of the Oliphant school, and was entitled, "May Bashets New We Bring to You." The characters included "The American Boy," "The American Girl," "Uncle Sam," "The Careful Cook," afterwards crowned "The May Queen," Belgian, French, Avancaian and Serbian children (in native, costume and carrying the flags and called out a large and eathusiastic Armenian and Serbian children (in native costume and carrying the flags of their country) an "overall chorus" of boys with shovels, a "sunbonnet chorus" of girls with hoes, "Middy Girls," carrying round baskets of vegetables, and Boy Scouts carrying market baskets of vegetables. Food pledges, recitations, solos and choruses were interspersed throughout the operation. Special solos, "The Marsellaise" and "God Be With Our Boys 'Fonight," were sung by Miss Louise Tonight," were sung by Miss Louise Chase, soloist at St. Paul's church, Newtown, accompanied by the organ-ist from that church, Miss Edua Malone. Mrs. Howard Sauford was the planist for the general singing and marching. Ice cream and cake were sold by members of the society. Danc-ing concluded the evening with music by the Ray Groif orchestra. The affair was in charge of Mrs. Kate Thurston,

was in charge of Mrs. Aute Thurston, the regent.

The bacculaureate sermon, which always follows Prize Day at St. George's School, was delivered Sun-day morning at the Berkeley Memori-

day morning at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel by the school chaptain, also the chapel rector, the Rev. I. Harding Jughes, before a congregation that so far overtaxed the capacity of the church that many remained out of doors through the service, having been unable to gain entrance.

The text chosen was, "They go from strength to strength, every one of them in Zien appeareth before God." The Rev. Arthur N. Penslee, also of the school, assisted in the service. Special prayers of a patriotic nature were offered and "America" was sung in closing. As the vested choir will be away during the summer vacation at 1st. George's School, the music at the chapel until the late autumn will be congregational. congregational.

Owing to the ill turn of Mr. Joel Owing to the ill turn of Mr. Jost Peckham, superintendent and elerk of the Public School Committee, the monthly meeting to have been held on last Monday evening, of the committee, was postponed to Monday evening of next week, June 24.

The public schools closed on Friday, June 21, for their summer vacation.

tion.
A largely attended strawherry supper was given by St. Columba's Guild on Wednesday evening at the Ber-keley Parish House, under the direc-tion of the Guild president, Mrs. Dan-iel A. Peckham.

iel A. Peckham.

At a special meeting of the vestry of the churches of St. Mary's and the Holy Cross, recently held, the rector, the Rev. Everett P. Smith, announced that he felt called to offer his services. Nowing election of officers, only large heigh elected each year:
Secretary—Miss Charlotte A. Chase.
Treasurer—Miss Elizabeth Chase.
Director—Mrs. John R. Coggeshall.
The election of the president and vice president occurs only every second year. The program committee for of this, laid before them two propositions; to extend him a year's leave of absence, without salary, or to accept his resignation. At the Sunday ser-

his resignation. At the Sunday services he announced the decision of the vestry, which was a leave of absence, and expressed his appreciation of the fact that his parishioners desired to retain their relationship with him, of which fact he was very glad. Just when he will have to go is uncertain. The present expectation is any time within two or four weeks. During his absence the pulpit will be supplied through the bishop, who will appoint, and assist a committee in selecting available clergymen.

By invitation of the Rev. George W. Manninig, pastor of the M. E. Church, and chaplain of the Middletown Constabulary, the members of this organ-

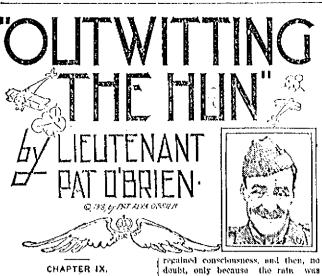
and chaplain of the Middletown Constabulary, the members of this organization and of the parish of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel were invited to attend divine service at the Four Corner Church on Sunday evening, and a congregation of nearly 300 responded, filling not only the auditorium but the large Sunday school room as well.

The Constabulary, of whom 56 were present, marched in, in a body, led by

rerase and "zone" system. The meeting opened and closed with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America."

The Colonial Dames of Rhode Island celebrated Flag Day, June 14, as has been their annual custom, by an outing at "Whitehall," the historic hore of Bishop Berkeley on Berkeley avenue. The party numbered but 17 this year as so many are deep in Red Cross work and other forms of war relief. The guests arrived at noon, motoring from Providence, Matumick and Rumford, and soon after, partook of a basket lunch. Formerly "the spread" had been an elaborate collation served by a caterer but this had been given up last year owing to war conditions.

Many stake flars were put out at the road and house creames and the house interior decomed with peonies, all of which came the the guests. After the neural brule as meeting, the afternoon was spent socially until after four when the members left for home. Mrs. Jennie Lippitt Weeden, of



beating in my face.

it was broad daylight.

day, without food or drink,

I knew that I had to get away, as

there was a tow-path right there and

any minute a boat might come along

and find me. But it was equally

dangerous for me to attempt to travel

very far. Fortunately I found some

shrubbery near by and I hid there all

That night I made a little head-

way, but when day broke I had a

talked to myself and thereby in-

my lucid intervals when I realized that

I had been talking, the thought sent

a chill through me, because in the

silent night even the slightest sound

carries far across the Belgian country.

began to fear that another day of

I have a distinct recollection of a

ridiculous conversation I carried on

with an imaginary Pat O'Brien-a

sort of duplicate of myself. I argued

with him as I marched drearity along

and he answered me back in kind.

and when we disagreed, I called upon

my one constant friend, the North

"There you are, you old North Star," I cried aloud. "You want me to get

to Holland, don't you? But this Pat

O'Brien-this Pat O'Brein who calls

himself a soldier—he's got a yellow streak—North Stap—and he says it

can't be done! He wants me to guit

to lie down here for the Huns to

Stark I don't want to follow him-

just want to follow you - because you

-you are taking me away from the Buns and this Pat O'Brien-this fel-

low who keeps after me all the time

and leans on my neck and wants me

to lie down-this yellow Pat (PBrein wants me to go back to the Huns!)

After a spell of foolish chatter like

my senses would come back

me for a while and I would trudge

along without a word until the fever

I knew that I had to have food be

cause I was about on my last legs. I

was very much tempted to lie down

then and there and call it a beat,

Things seemed to be getting worse for

125

Kept Pulling and Crawling Up That Infernal Bank.

me the farther I went, and all the

time I had before me the spectre of

that electric barrier between Belgium

and Holland, even if I ever reached there alive. What was the use of

further suffering when I would prob-

ably be captured in the end anyway?

Before giving up, however, I decided upon one hold move. I would ap-

proach one of the houses in the vi-

cinity and get food there or die in

I picked out a small house because

Then I wrapped a stone in my khaki

handkerchief as a sort of camoutlaged

weapon, determined to kill the occu-

pant of the house, German or Belgian,

if that step was necessary in order to get food. I tried the well in the

vard, but it would not work, and then

It was I o'clock in the morning. An

old lady came to the window and

looked cut. She could not imagine

what I was, probably, because I was

still attired in that old overcoat. She

gave a cry and her husband and a

They could not speak English and I could not speak Flemish, but I pointed

to my flying coat and then to the sky and said "Fleger" (fiter), which I

thought would tell them what I was,

Intimidated by the hard-looking ap-

pearance. I don't know, but certainly

it would have to be a brave old man

Whether they understood or were

boy came to the door.

I went up to the door and knocked.

I figured there would be less likeli-hood of soldiers being billeted there.

the effort.

cause on me again.

dreadful fever and was delirious.

creased my chances of capture

this would about finish me.

Star, to stand by me.

I Enter Belglum.

I have said it was about the eighteenth day after my escape that I entered Belgium, but that is more or less guess work. I was possibly well into that country before I realized that I had crossed the line.

About the third day after I figured was in Belgium I started to swim a canal just before daylight. I was then heading due north in the direction of the German lines. I was just about the wade into the canal when I heard a German yelling violently, and for the first time I knew I was being followed.

I ran up the bank of the canal quite a distance and then awam to the opposite side, as I reasoned they would not be looking for me there. I found a sheltered clump of bushes that were in a swamp near the canal and in the driest part that I could find I crawled in and made myself as comfortable as possible. The sun come up soon and kept me warm, and I planned to camp right there, food or no food, until the Han got tired of searching for me. I think I beard them once or twice that day, and my heart nearly stopped on each occasion, but evi-dently they decided to look in some other direction and I was not further

At the same time I figured that it was absolutely necessary for me to change my course, even at the ex-pense of going somewhat out of my way. I decided to go due west and I kept in that direction for four days.

find me and take me back to Cour-tral-after all you've done, North As I was in a very weak condition. I did not cover more than five miles a night. I kept away from the roads and did all my journeying through



Map Showing the Progress O'Brien Made in Passing Out of Luxenbourg Into Belgium. The Heavy Dotted Line Shows the Course of That Part of His Journey Toward Holland.

fields, beet patches, woods, swamps anywhere provided I was not likely to be seen and captured. Food was en important consideration to tue, but It was secondary to concealment.

At last I brought up at the Meuse river at a place between Namus and Huy, and it was here that I came nearest of all to giving up the struggle.

The Mouse at this point is about half a mile wide-as wide as the Hudson River at West Point. Had I been in normal condition I wouldn't have hesitated a moment to swim across. San Diego bay, California, is a mile a half wide, and I kad often swam across and back, and the San Jacquia, which is also a mile and a half wide, had never proven an obstacle to me.

In the wretched shape then was, however, the Meuse looked like the Atlantic ocean to me. I looked for a boat, but could find none. I tried to get a piece of wood upon which I hoped to ferry across, but I was equally unsuccessful.

Get across 1 must, and I decided there was nothing to do but to swim-

It was then about 3 o'clock in the morning. I waded in and was soon in beyond my depth and had to swim. After about an hour of it I was very : exhausted, and I doubted whether I could make the opposite bank, although it was not more than thirty or forty feet away. I choked and gasped, and my arms and legs were completely facced out. I sank a little and tried to touch bottom with my feet, but the water was still be-

There are times when everyone will pray, and I was no exception. I prayed for strength to make those few wicked yards, and then, with all the will power I could summon, struck out for dear life. It seemed a life-time before I finally felt the welcoms mud of bottom and was able to drag myself up to the bank, but I got there. The bank was rather high and I was shaking so violently that when I took hold of the grass to pull myself up, the grass shock out of my hands. I could not retain my grip. I was afraid I would faint then and there, but I kept pulling and crawling frantically up that infernal bank and finally

Then for the first time in my life I fsinted—fainted from unter exhaus-

tomate in 1.1 vias catardy mapro- and boy who would start an argument test 1 from a security. If anyone, with such a villations looking char-Left and it is a proper to the world. I had not shaved for a month, my

It was now about 4 oblock in the

levelings were 'some-they had golfen so heavy I had to discard them-my hale was mutted and my cheeks were flushed with fever, in my hand i carried the reak in my handkerchief and I made no effort to conceal Its presence or its mission.

Anyway, they motioned me indeers,

gave one my first hot meal in more than a month! True, it consisted only of warm polatoes. They had been previously cocked, but the old woman corned there up in calle in one of the dirtiest keitles I had ever seen. 1 usked for bread, but she shook her head, although I blink it paist have been for lack of it rather than be-cause she begindeed it to me. For If ever a man showed he was findshed, I did that night. I swallowed those warm potatoes ravenously and I drank four glasses of water, one after another. It was the best meal I had had since the "languet" in the prison at Courtral.

The woman of the house was prob ably seventy-live years old and had evidently worn wooden shoes all her life, for she had a callous spot on the of her foot the size of half a dolfar and it looked so hard that I doubt whether you could have driven a nail into it with a hummer!

As I sat there drying myself-for I was in no hurrry to leave the first human habitation I had entered in four weeks-1 reflected on my unhappy lot and the unknown troubles and dangers that lay ahead of Here, for more than a month, I had been leading the life of a hunted animal—yes, worse than a hunted favored creatures more appropriately for the life they lead than I was clothed for mine-and there was not the slightest reason to hope that con-

Perhaps the first warm food I had caten for over a mouth had released unused springs of philosophy in me, as food sometimes does for a man,

ditions would grow any better.

pointed to my torn and waterscaked clothes and conveyed to them as best I could that I would be grateful for an old suit, but apparently they were too poor to have more than they actually needed themselves, and I rose to go. I but aroused them out of bed and I knew I ought not to keep them up longer than was absolutely necessary.

As I approached the door I got a glance at myself in a mirror, I was the awfulest sight I had laid eyes on I The glimpse I got of myself startled me aboost as much as If I had seen a dreaded German helmet! My left eye was fairly well healed by this time and I was beginning to regain sight of it, but my face was so haggard and my beard so long and unkempt that I looked like Santa Claus on a batt

As they let me out of the door I pointed to the opposite direction to the one I latended taking and started off in the direction I had indicated Later I changed my course completely to throw off any possible pursuit.

The next day I was so wern out from exposure and exhaustion that I threw away my coat, thinking that the less weight I had to carry the better it would be for me, but when night came 1 regretted my mistake because the nights were now getting colder. I thought at first it would be better for me to retrace my steps and look for the coat I had so thoughtlessly discarded, but I decided to go on with-

I then began to discard everything that I had in my pocket, finally throwing my wrist watch into a canal. A wrist-watch does not add much weight, but when you plod along and have not eaten for a month it finally becomes rather heavy. The next thing I discarded was a pair of flying mittens.

These uditions I had gotten at Camp Borden, in Canada, and had become quite famous, as my friends termed them "snow shoes." In fact, they were a ridiculous pair of mittens, but the best pair I ever had and I really felt worse when I lost those mittens than anything else. I could not think of anybody else ever using them, so I dug a hole in the mud and buried them and could not help but laugh at the thought if my friends could see me burying my mittens, because they were a standing joke in Canada, Eug-

I had on two shirts and as they were siways both wet and didn't keep me warm, it was useless to wear both. One of these was a shirt that I had bought in France, the other an American army shirt. They were both khaki and one as apt to give me away as the other, so I discarded the French shirt. The American army shirt I brought back with me to Eugland and

it is still in my possession.

When I escaped from the train I still had the Bayarian cap of bright red in my pocket and wore it for many nights, but I took great care that no one saw II. It also had proven very useful when swimming rivers, for I carried my map and a few other belongings in it and I had fully made up my mind, to bring it home as a souvenir. But the farther I went the heavier my extra clothing became, so I was compelled to discard even the cap. I knew that it would be a tell-tale mark if I simply threw it away, so one night after swimming a river, I dag a hole in the soft mud on the bank and buried it, too, with considerably less ceremony than my flying mittens had received perhaps; so that was the end of my Bayerian hat.

My experience at the Belgian's house whetted my appetite for more food and I figured that what had been done once could be done again. Sooner or later, I realized I would probably approach a Belgian and find German instead, but in such a contingency I was determined to measure my strength against the Hun's if necessary to effect my escape.

As it was, however, most of the Belcians to whom I applied for food gave it to me readily enough, and if some of them refused use it was only because they feared I might be a spy or that the Germans would shoot them if their action were subsequently feural out.

Mount the fifth day after I had en-

tered Reighum I was spending the day ! as usual in a clump of busines when a discerned in the distance what up peared to be semething banging on line. All day long I strained my eye trying to decide what it rould be one orgolog with payself that it might be soperfiling that I could add to my buwas so great that I could not blowing it. I had a great fear that befor night came it would probably be re-

moved. As som as darkness fell, however, I crawled out of my libling place and worked up to the line and got a pale of overalls for my holistry. The pair of overalls was the first bit of civilhar clothes I had thus far picked up with the exception of a civilian car which I had found at the prison and conceated on my person and which I still had. The overalls were rather small and very short, but when I put them on I found that they hang down far enough to cover my breeches.

was perhaps three days later that I planned to search another house for further clothes. Entering Belgian houses at night is anything but a safe proposition, because their families are large and sometimes as many as seven eight sleep in a single room. barn is usually connected with the house proper, and there was always the danger of disturbing some dumb animal even if the immates of the house were not aroused.

Frequently 1 took a chance of searching a back yard at night in the hope of fluding food scraps, but my success in that direction was so slight that I soon decided that it wasn't worth the risk and I continued to live on raw vegetables that I could pick with safety in the fields and the occasional meal that I was able to get from the Belgian peasants in the day-

Nevertheless I was determined to get more in the way of clothing and when night came I picked out a house that looked as though it night farnish me with what I wanted. It was a moonlight night and if I could get in the barn I would have a fair chance of fleding my way around by the moon-light which would enter the windows.

The barn adjoined the main part of the boase, but I groped around very carefully and soon I touched some thing hanging on a peg. I didn't know what it was, but I confiscated It and carried It out into the fields, There in the monifold I examined my booty and found that it was on old coat. It was too short for an overand too long for an ordinary coat, but nevertheless I made use of It had probably been an overcoat for the Belgian who had worn it.

Some days inter I got a seart from a Belgiun peasant and with this equipment I was able to conceal my unlform entirely.

Later on, however, I decided that it was too dangerous to keep the uniform on anyway and when night came I dug a hale and buried it.

I pever realized until I had to part with It Just how much I thought of that uniform. It had been with me through hard trials and I felt as If I abundoning a friend when I parted with it. I was tempted to keep the wines off the tonic, but thought that would be a dangerous concession to sentiment in the event that I was ever captured. It was the only dis-illuction I had left, as I had given the Royal Flying Corps badges and the stars of my rank to the German flying officers as souvenirs, but I felt that it was safer to diseard it. As it finally turned out, through all my subsequent experiences, my escapo would never have been jeopardized had I kept my uniform but, of course, I had no idea what was in store for

There was one thing which surprised me very much as I journeyed through Belgium and that was the scarcity of Apparently most of them been taken by the Germans and what are left are beasts of burden who are too tired at night to bark or bother intruders. This was a mighty good thing for me, for I would certainly have stirred them up in passing through back-yards as I sometimes did when I was making a short cut.

One night as I came out of a yard it was so pitch dark that I could not see ten feet ahead of me and I was right in the back of a little village, although I did not know it. I crawled along fearing I might come to a cross roads at which there would in all probability be a German sentry.

My procaution served me in good stead for had I come out in the main street of the village and within twenty feet of me, slitting on some bricks where they were building a little store. I could see the dim outline of a German spiked helmet!

could not cross the street and the only thing to do was to back track. It meant making a long detour and losing two hours of precious time and effort, but there was no help for it, so I plodded wearily back, cursing the Huns at every step.

The next pight while crossing some fields I came to a road. It was one of the main roads of Belgium and was paved with cobble stones. On these roads you can hear a wagon or horse about a mile or two away. I listened intently before I moved ahead and hearing nothing concluded that the way was clear.

As I emerged from the field and got my first glimpse of the road. I got the shock of my life! In either direction,

as for as I could see, the road was lined with German soldiers! What they were doing in that part of Belgium I did not know, but 500 can be mighty sure I didn't spend any time trying to find out.

Again it was necessary to change my course and lose a certain amount of ground, but by this time I had become fairly well reconciled to these reverses and they did not degress me

as which as they did at first.

At this period of my adventure, if a day or might passed without its thrill I becam to feel almost diappointed, but such disappointments rat fare.

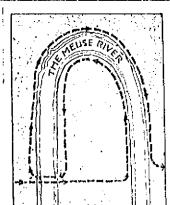


Diagram Showing How O'Brien Lost Precious Hours by Swimming a River and Later Finding That He Was on the Wrong Side and Had to Swin

One evening as I was about to awim canal about two hundred feet wide I suddenly noticed about one hundred yards away a canal boat moored to

It was at a sort of out-of-the-way place and I wondered what the canal boat had stopped for, I crawled up to see. As I neared the boat five men were leaving it and I noticed them cross over into the fields. At a safe distance I followed them and they had not gone very far before I saw what were after. They were committing the common but helnous crime of stealing potatoes!
Without the means to cook them.

potatoes didn't interest are a bit and I thought that the heat itself would probably yield me more than the po-tate patch. Knowing the canal-hands would probably take their time in the fields, I climbed up the stern of the boat leisurely and without any partieular plans to conceal myself. Just as my head appeared above the stern of the boat I saw silhouetted against the sky, the dread outline of a German soldler-spiked helmet and all i A chill ran down my spine as dropped to the bank of the canal and slink away. Evidently the sentry lad not seen me or, if he had, he had probably figured that I was one of the foraging party, but I realized that it wouldn't pay in future to take may thing for granted.

CHAPTER X.

Experiences in Belgium. I think that one of the worst things I had to contend with in my journey through Belgium was the unmber of small ditches. They intercepted me at every half infle or so, sometimes more frequently. The canals and the



Burying His Uniform at Night.

big rivers I could swim. Of course, I got soaked to the skin every time I did it, but I was becoming hardened to that.

These little ditches, however, were too narrow to swith and too wide to jump. They had perhaps two feet of water in them and three feet of mnd and it was almost invariably a case of wading through. Some of them, no doubt, I could have jumped if I had been in decent shape, but with a bad ankle and in the weakened condition In which I was, it was almost out of the question.

One night I came to a ditch about eight or nine feet wide. I thought I was strong enough to jump it and it was worth trying as the discomfort I suffered after wading these ditches was considerable. Taking a long run, I jumped as hard as I could, but I missed it by four or five inches and landed in about two feet of water and three of mud. Getting out of that mess was quite a job. The water was too dirty and too scenty to enable me to wash off the mud with which I was covered and it was too wet to acrape off. I just had to wait until it dried and scrape it off then.

In many sections of Belgium through which I had to pass I encountered large areas of swamp and marshy ground and rather than waste the time involved in looking for better underfooting-which I might not have found anyway-I used to tole right through the mud. Apart from the discomfort of this method of traveling and the slow time I made, there was an added danger to me in the fact that the "squash, squash" noise which I made might easily be overheard by Belgians and Germans and give toy position away. Notody would cross a swamp or march in that part of the country unless he was trying to get away from somebody, and I restited

my danger but could not not enound it.
It was a common wight to Beligium to see a small donkey and a common ordinary milch cow hitches together, pulling a wagon. When I hast observed the unusual combination. I thought it was a dealey cod or or

bull, but closer inspection revealed a me that cows were belog used for the ридшее,

From that I was able to observe there must be very few horses back Beighin except those owned by the thermans. Cows and donkeys are fer horses and males. Altogether I Fig. Belglam, and in all that time I d believe I saw more them built a dery horses in the possession of the today population.

One of the scarcest things in G

many, apparently, is rubber, for noticed that their motor trucks, or is ries, unlike our own, had no necthres. Instead heavy from bands were employed. I could hear these rumbling along the stone roads miles before they reached the κ where I happened to be in large When I saw these military roads a Belgium for the first time, with the heavy cobblestones that looked s. they would last for centuries, I rest ized at once why it was that the Gog mans had been able to make such a rapid advance into Belgium at the start of the wor.

I noticed that the Belgians used dogs to a considerable extent to pur their carts, and I thought many the that il I could have stolen one & those dogs it would have been a viz-good companion for me and might it occasion arose, help me out in light. But I had no way of feeding t hight. But I had no way or recough and the antunal would probably has starved to death. I could live on rectables, which I could always degree upon studing in the fields, but a 4:

couldn't, and so I gave up the idea.

The knack of making fire with two pleces of dry wood I had often red about, but I had never put it to a tes and for various reasons I conclude that it would be unsafe for me u build a fire even !! I had matches & the first place, there was no absolut need for it. I didn't have anything to cook nor utensils to cook it in ever If I had. While the air was gently to be rather cool at night, I was as ally on the go at that time and decinotice it. In the daytime, when I was resting or sleeping, the san var

usually out.

To have borrowed matches from a neighn peasant would have been ters lible, but when I was willing to take the chance of approaching anyons, h was just as easy to ask for feed a matches.
It the second place, it would have

been extremely dangerous to her built a fire even if I had neeled h You can't build a fire in Belgiewhich is the most thickly populard country in Europe, without everyor knowing it, and I was far from any tous to advertising my whereabours.

The villages in that part of ligginum through which I was making at course were so close together the there was hardly ever an hour passed without my bearing some clock strike Every village has its clock. Mag thues I could hear the clocks striking in two yillages at the same thus.

But the hour had very little intens, to me. My program was to travel a fast as I could from sunset to some and pay no attention to the hourbetween, and in the daytime I be only two things to worry about: kepconcealed and get as much slee; a

The cabbage that I got in Belgian consisted of the small heads that its peasants had not cut. All the stream concentrated in these little has and they would be as bitter as gull i would have to be pretty hungry to day before I could ever eat catles ngain and the same observation of plies to carrots, turnips and sage

beets—especially sugar beets. It is rather a remarkable thing 🕾 today even a smell of turnins, reve cooked, makes me sick, and yet a ler short months ago my life depended

upon them. Night after night as I see that is food. I was always in hopes that i might come upon some torrates C celety—vegetables which I rest

liked, but with the exception of case when I found some celery, I was hotel so fortunate. I ate so much of the celery the night I came upon it man I was sick for two days thereads but I carried several bunches and with me and used to chew or it will walked along. Of course, I kept my eyes c_1 \leq

It was too late in the year for frait " all that I ever was able to find ver two pears, which I got out of a time That was one of my red-letter days but I was never able to repeat a

In the brooks and ponds that passed I often noticed fish of different kinds. That was either in the ext morning just before I turned in for the day, or on moonlight nights with the water seemed as clear it \mathbb{R}^{r_2} as in the daytime. It occurred to a that it would be a simple matter to be a hook and line and catch some and but I had no means of cooking the and it was useless to fish for the sai

One night in Belgium my control took me through a desolute street of country which seemed to be about uncultivated. I must have there twelve ralles during the night passing a single farm or colored My stock of turnige who had picked the night before was and I planned, of course, to see & to carry me through the familiar

The North Star was shining) 7.53 that night and there was are are nothing to prevent my steemer 50 5 solutely direct course for He liberty, but toy path seemed ! through and pastures. Far the cart or to the west 1 come faintly the striking of villars feature of the striking of villars featured in the striking of villars featured in the striking of the striking of the striking and vegetables, but the large striking and vegetables, but the large striking of the striking Ster seemed to plend with the

low it and I would not turn after When daylight came Uquesce was I was empty hour state had to find a biding place in a I thought I would approise a possess I came to and us hat that day I had married

Continued on Page !

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Argan Nut Tree.

Is there anything stranger than the undisputed fact that in Morocco pigs climb trees in search of nuts? Not only plus but conts. The puzzle is not the pigs and goats, however, for they are of the common variety that Fe see here. It is the tree that is It is called the argan nut fee and it grows near Agadir. Usually it shoots out from a steep hillside. The trank is broad and flat and almost bottzorfal, and so are the main bracches, forming ample and solid foothold for any animal that may be tempted by the olive-shaped nuts Figure within easy reach of the main

Wealth of Forestry. The coast forests of southern and Extheastern Alaska are included in the national forests of Tongass and Charach, which comprise over 96,000, 001 acres, a large proportion of which Is covered with trees. Of these Silka spince averages about 20 per cent and western hemlock about 75 per cent. The springe are occasionally six feet in diameter and 150 feet tall. The in-terior forests are practically all found is the drainage basin of the Yukon and Restablish rivers, and It is estimated that there are 40,000,000 acres bear-

ing trees large enough for cordwood

OUTWITTING THE HUN

Continued from Page 2

hunch-that I would get into trouble if I did, and I decided to go without food altogether for that day.

It was a foolish thing to do, I found, because I not only suffered greatly from hunger all that day, but it fater-fered with my steep. I would drup off to these for help a work or resident to sleep for half un hour, perhaps, and during that time I would dream that I was free, back home, living a life of comparative care, and then I would wake up with a start and catch a glimpse of the bushes surrounding me, feel the hard ground beneath me and the hunger pangs gnawing at my sides, and then I would realize how far from hone I really was, and I would lie there and wonder whether I would ever roully see my home again. Then I would full asleep again and dream this lime, perhaps of the days I spent in Courtral, or my leap from the train wholese, of the Baya-rian pilot whom I sent to eternity in my last air fight, of my tracer bullets getting closer and closer to his head, and then I would wake up again with a start and thank the Lord that I was only dreaming it all again instead of Hylng through It!

That night I got an early start because I knew I had to have food, and I decided that rather than look for vegetables I would take a chance and apply to the first Belglan peasant whom I came to.

It was about 8 o'clock when I came to a small house. I had picked up a heavy stone and had bound it in my handkerchief and I was resolved to uso It as a weapon if it became necessary. After all I had gone through, I was resolved to win my liberty eventually at whatever cost.

As it happened, I found that night the first real friend I had encountered in all my travelling. When I knocked thirdly on the door, it was opened by a Belglan peasant, about fifty years of age. He asked me in Flemish what I wanted, but I shook my head and pointing to my ears and mouth intimated that I was deaf and dumb, and then I opened and closed my mouth several times to show him that I wanted food.

He showed me Inside and sat me at the table. He apparently fived alone, for his ill-furnished room had but one clostr, and the plate and kulfe and fork he put before me seemed to be all he had. He brought me some cold potatoes and several slices of stale bread, and he warmed me some milk on a small oil stove.

I are ravenously and all the time I

was engaged I knew that he was eye-Ing me closely.

Before I was half through he came over to me, touching me on the shoulder, and stooping over so that his Ups almost touched my ear, he said in broken English. "You are an Engbroken English. "You are an Englishman—I know it—and you can bear and talk if you wish—am I not right?"

There was a stalle on his face and a friendly atilitude about him that told me instinctively that he could be trusted, and I replied: "You have guessed right-only I am an American, not an Englishman."

He looked at me pityingly and filled my cup again with warm milk.

His kindaess and apparent willingness to help me almost overcame me, and I felt like warning him of the consequences he would suffer if the Huns discovered he had befriended me. I had heard that twenty Belgians had been shot for helping Belgiaus to escape into Holland, and I hated to think what might happen to this good old Samaritan if the Huns ever knew that he had helped an escaped

American prisoner.

After my meal was fluished, I told blm in as simple language as I could command of some of the experiences I had gone through and I outlined my future plans.

"You will never be able to get to Holland," be declared, "without a passport. The nearer you get to the frontier the more German soldiers you will encounter, and without a passport you will be a marked man."

I asked him to suggest a way by which I could overcome the difficulty. He thought for several moments and studied me closely all the timeperhaps endeavoring to make



"You Can Hear and Talk If You Wish -Am 1 Not Righti

lutely sure that I was not a German spy-and then apparently deciding in my favor, told me what he thought it

was best for me to do.

"If you will call on this man"

(mentioning the name of a Belgian in a city through which I had to pass), he advised, "you will be able to make arrangements with him to secure a passport, and he will do everything he can to get you out of Bel-

He told me where the man in question could be found and gave me some

useful directions to continue my journey, and then he led me to the door, I thanked him a thousand times and wanted to roy him for his kindness and help but he would accept nothing. He did give sie his name and you may be sure I shel lever forget it, but to mention it here might, of course, result in serious consequences for him. When the war is over, however, or the Germans are thrown out of Belgium, I shall make it my duty to find that kind Belgian if I have to go through again all that I have suffered already

To be continued

AWAY WITH ALL GROUCHES

Mr. Blinkinton's Great Scheme Would Make World a "Thing of Beauty and a Joy Forever."

"I have long meditated," said Mr. Blukluton, "a plan for canning, bot-tling or otherwise storing good humor, lilgh spirits, cheerfulness.

"We say of some chap we know that he fairly bubbles over with good hu-mor. In fact I find myself as a rule in that happy condition. Just to be ally et a loy to me. I am likely most any lime to find myself humating a tune or whistling softly, just overflowing with cheerfulness, good spirits, good humor. So with me as a rule;

"There are times even with me when I don't feel that way at all; when things look far from resy; indeed I fancy there are very few people, however cheerful they may be constitutionally, who do not feel blue occaslandly; and what I would like to do would be to be able in some way to store up some of my excess cheerful-ness so that I could keep a stock of it by me, and thus be able when I needed if to open up a can or bottle of same to uplift me and title me over to my more commonly accustomed state of natural cheerfulness,

"We could use it not only to help ourselves over periods of depression, but we could use it also to help other

"You take the growby man in the office who police everybody around him uncomfortable. Now, suppose that when he remo into the office in the morning and becam to speed his global dust suppose I could pull out a drawer in my desk and reach in and turrerly a bottle and liberate a spirit that would permente the air, that would charge the almosphere with a cheerfulness so potent that it would fairly change the grouchy man into a men of good hunor!

"My goodness! When I think of the "My goodness! When I think of the henefit that that use of it would be to the world at large I feel I must not fail to find a way. In fact I now think I can safely promise that Blinkinton's Condensed Good Humor, either in can or in bottle form, will be found in the market in the not-fordistrat future? market in the not-far-distant future."

Rationing Leads to Fads.

The brend-ticket decree, just like the in cases and restaurants, has re-sulted in the contrivance of numerous fads, writes a Parls correspondent. One man is known to have become rich in one month by manufacturing a handy receptacle for the carrying of four lumps of sugar. Thousands of Parislans bought the little boxes and carried their own sugar with them to

the cafe.

Now the rage is pocket scissors. Bread tickets are issued on a single card, each day's ration being marked out in a out-inch square, dated and stainped with the quantity. The result has been confusion in the restau-rants when the waiter demands the ticket. A man introduced a handy pair of selssors, and now everybody is buying scissors. Even the high-class jewelers of the Rue de la Paix bave Johned the competition with expensive models in "de luxe bread ticket cut-(ers."

Try This on the Judge, Automobile speeders, caught in the act and haled to court, certainly make the most magnificent lines. Every one of them invents new excuses, which actually smashes some well-known tradition. Can you imagine a man who had stepped on the gas until it regis-tered 40 declaring that he did it for one burpose only, and that was to burattendants and spectators who heard this unmarried-man-like admission gripped the railing to keep from falling. "That may sound fount, your honor," explained the speeder, "but it is true." And then he proceeded to make a second admission only slightly has a second admission only signify less startling than the first. "I helped my wife dry the dishes, and that's what delayed me." Of course, the magistrate laughed right out, said something phout ideal state of domesticity and permitted the road-burner to get away with it. He was told to go and speed no more.

Was Healthful Winter.

Now that it is passed the winter which we had slapping us in the face for many months is coming to be studied. The scientists are after it. studied. The scientists are at and making their deductions. medical people especially are looking at it from the ungle of health. The statistics point to the fact that it was a healthful winter. There was less of sickness during the cold weather, and immediately following it, than is usually the case in the winter months. There were fewer epidemics and not rearly so much sickness in general. If the statements of the eclentists coal I be summed up they would show that while the winter caused a great deal of suffering, due to shortage of fuel and lack of transportation, it was cally a good winter—and beneficial.— Columbus Dispatch.

Opportunity Lost.

"Fine city you have here." "We blok so." "I can remember the time when the town consisted of only a few shacks, but the recollection makes me sad," "Why so?" "I passed on, in-stend of pausing long enough to buy your most prominent business corner for \$25."—Birmingtain Age-Herald.



The Burroughs Statement Machine



Exact Copy of Wrapper,

The Burrough's Statement Machine prints Months, Dates, "Dr.," "Cr.,' "Bal., makes carbon copies, etc.

It can be furnished in the visible printing style of machine-or with the famous Duplex feature, for storing away balances and giving automatic total of all statements sent out.

It insures accuracy in every statement and sends them out on time.

When your Statements are out it can be used the balance of the month on all your figure work-making complete, accurate records possible.

No cost or obligation to try it out in your own office or store, on your own work.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

FRED FAVOR, Sales Manager

17 ustom Home St., Prosidence, R. I.

Great Weapon Is Laughter.

In the postbumous story, "The Mysterious Stranger," which Mark Twain dld not see fit to publish during his lifetime, Twain expresses impatience with the degrading use of humor when turned toward trivial things. "Your race in its poverty," he makes Satan say, "has unquestionally one really effective weapon-laughter. Power, money, persuasion, supplication, persecution—these can lift a colossal humbug-prod it a little, weaken it a little, century by century; but only haughter can blow it to rage and atoms at a blow. Against the assault of laughter nothing can stand,"

Moon by "Earthlight."

When the crescent of the new moon appears in the west the phenomenon called "the old moon in the young one's arms" is often observed. Part ly embraced by the horns of the crescent is seen the whole round orb of the moon. The cause of this appearance is that the "earthlight" upon that part of the moon not reached by the sunshine is sufficiently brilliant to ren-der it faintly visible to our eyes. Rejuvenation Always Possible.

There is rejuvenation in exercise, in play, in care for personal appearance. And there is an economic influence in external rejuvenation which reacts up-on the mentality, keeping the individual alert and up-to-date. Youth finds its golden chances in the present era; they are not denied to the older man who has not lost his grip—or who can regain it.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Right Principle Pays.

People like to do business with one of principle. They can depend on promises, and plan their own futbre-The deals they make will be equare and the goods hartered will bear hon-est inspection. The man of principle dure not let anything inferior pass him. Sometimes he deals to his own disadrantage, but that is only temporary. When the world gets to know his standards, it won't try to folet in ferior goods upon him. And it knows it can depend on what he offers. That saves time and worry for everybody. It's no wonder folks like to trade with men of principle. If things are not right they make them right and it pays a hundredfold.-Exchange.

English and American Words. Not only are a great many of our common words obsolete in England; even more of them are used with a wholly different meaning. "Corn" in this country is used only of Indian In England It denotes wheat, maize.

barley, beans, or other small grains. A billion here means a thousand million; in England a million millions. By in England a million millions. Dy "fixed" we usually mean "repaired;" but over there they would use it for fastened." or "attached." "I guesa!"!! go," sounds absurd to an Englishman. When he uses the word "guesa" it is in the sense of working out conundrums. But our usage comes straight from Shakespeare, strange as that may sound to the uninformed.

When Duty Calls.
Thus is man made equal to every event. He can face danger for the right. A poor, tender, painful body, he can run into flame or ballets or pesillerce, with duty for his guide.- Euc-

JAMES P. TAYLOR.

Thames Street,

Clothing

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Coods.

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s CLOTHING.

Special Bargainst

For the next 30 days we offer on fentire

Pall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the test goods and styles to found in foreign and domestic fidding, at a parcent less time on regular piece, at a wedo in order to make from for our Spring and Sommer styles, we are the make of some fields. We start the make our goods to be the test and toolye general substitution.

J. K. McLENNAN, 184 Thames Street

SEWPORT, R. L.



"NEW HOME" and you will have te (tice you pay. The elimination of lay superior workmonship and best rial insures life-long service of mini-tist on having the "NEW HOME",

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.
Known the world over for taperior seming qualities,
Not sold moder any other name.
THE NEWHOME SEWING MACKINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.

DEALER WANTED

LOOSE LEAP BINDERS

We handle the famous I-P Line of Loose Leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

1/00 LOOSE LEAF (DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS,

Ring Binders, Post Binders (Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Holders, and Patent Steel

MERCURY PUB. CO., 192 THAMES ST.

NOTICE

OFFICE OF Newport Gas Light Co

181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice,

Newport Gas Light Co.

Angels of the Koran.

principal angels are: Gabriel, the angel of revelation; Michael, the friend and protector of the Jews; Azrael, the angel of death; Izrafel, whose office it will be to sound the trumpet on the last day.

Velvet-Making.

Velvet was developed and originated from fur in China. Thence velvot-making was introduced into India, and in the fourteenth century into Italy, where that sort of fabric especially appealed, and where the ert of velvet-making reached its heighth.

from June 26.

WEATHER BULLETING

Washington, D. C., June 22 .- Last

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent June 15 to 21, warm wave 22 to 26, cool wave 25 to 29. This will bring the most severe storms of the month Storm forces will be least on the Pacific slope, gradually increasing as they move castward. From great lakes till they are far out on the Atlantic greater force and dangerous storms are expected not far from June 26.

A radical change occurred following the storms that crossed continent June 5 to 8 and new tecations of rainfall were established. The storms that cross continent near June 25 will give

Reighliched by Franklin in 1758

The Mercury. Sergert, R. L.

Odles Feiephan.

Saturday, June 22, 1918



Western crop reports are coming in good. With a few more weeks favorable weather, a bountiful harvest will be assured.

Up to Thursday night 1117 men had registered at the City Hall, This is far in excess of last year and more than registered in 1916, the Presidential year.

Bonar Law, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, says the Yankees bave arrived and have dashed the aKir'hoseessp . rtB! -e saual. Kaiser's hopes. True, the Yankees

have made their presence known and before they get through with him the Kaiser wil be a very sick man.

Fifty-five new shipe are to launched this month, and possibly by July 4 the launchings may reach seventy. Mr. Schwab is something of a ship builder. For once, it is evident that the President put the right man in the right place.

The word conscript used by some of our papers for drafted men does not sound well in the minds of most people. Draftees is a much more agreeable word and better liked by those whose sons or relatives have been called into the service of Uncle Sam.

The Huns are getting ready for another whichwind drive. So says the report, and upon the drive, says the same report, depends the world's future. It looks as though the Hun would come to an end before many

An out of State paper makes the first announcement that Governor Beeckman will not be a candidate for United States Senator this fall, but will accept a third term as Governor of Rhode Island. This statement has been confirmed by the Governor himself. The program now appears to be Hon. LeBaron B. Colt for re-election for United States Senator, Governor Beeckman for re-election as Governor and Hon. Clark Burdick for Congress. This ticket ought to be a , winner. According to the statement of that noted Democrat, Senator Troy of Providence, in the Providence News, the Republicans are far ahead in registration and, lamentable as it seems to him, he is compelled to admit that the Republicans have the best chance of winning this fall. In that we think he is a wise prophet. Rhode Island being a wide-awake progressive State is naturally strongly Republican and this year of all years the Republicans ought to present a solid front to the enemy.

There are now twenty uniforms for women in war work in the United States. They are for munition workers, telephone and radio operators, yeomen, employees of the Shipping Board and the Food Administration, Red Cross workers, Y. M. C. A. workers, Woman's Motor Corps, Girl Scouts, and students of the National Service School of the Woman's Naval

War Savings Stamp Campaign

Seven thousand volunteer workers will start a six-day canvass of every person in the state today for the purpose of obtaining from them pledges to buy War Savings Stamps during the rest of the year. Piedge blanks will be presented for everyone to fill out and sign. The name of every individual who refuses to pledge himself to buy stamps will be taken, together with the I the quick work of the Beach attendreasons given for refusing. These cards will be forwarded to Washington for examination. The Government has no intention of interfering with those who are financially unable to buy stamps; but if there are any who are able, but unwilling, the Government wants to know it and to know why "Are you with us or against us?" asks the refusal card, and everybody has got

Rhode Island has been allotted \$12.-630,100 in stamps which its people are expected to buy during 1918. Only about \$1,500,000 worth have been sold thus far, Pledges for the remaining \$11,000,000 are expected to result from Pledge Week, which will close June 28 with National Thrift Day. On this day every individual who has not signed a pledge to buy stamps is expected to appear at places to be designated and there sign a pledge. Every pledge taken will be followed up, to see that

every pledger "makes good" on it. War Savings Stamps this month cost month in cost for the rest of the year. Stamps will not be sold after January | ing the past week, but hardly as many 1, 1919. Each stamp bought will be redeemed by the Government for \$5 on ! January 1, 1923, the difference between the cost and the \$5 paid back by the Government representing interest at 4 per cent compounded quarterly, from the time of purchase until maturity.

WAGES THEN AND NOW.

In Manchester, England, 250,000 cotton operatives have presented a claim for a 30 per cent advance in wages. In this country, since the beginning of the war, our cotton operatives have received increases, step by step might than augmentate in contact. step, until they aggregate, in some instances as much as 50 or 60 per cent. For purposes of comparison, take the average weekly wage of the cent. For purposes of comparison, take the average weekly wage of the Manchester cotton operative, a machine printer, for instance, hefore this 30 per cent increase, was \$12.50. Now he will get \$16.25 a week. Before the war the machine operator in the New England States received from \$28 to \$23 weekly—say an average of \$30. with his present increase he would now yet not less than \$45. Before the war the difference in wages of the machine operator in England and in New England was on an average, \$17.50 a week, under present conditions the difference would be \$23.75 a week. Now wages after the war, in both countries, will likely decrease somewhat, but wages in England will fall much faster than in the United States because of the 3,000,000 men released from the army and thrown on the circumscribed area of the British Isles in search of employment,—men disciplined to the highest efficiency and from the army and thrown on the christ-cumscribed area of the British Isles in search of employment,—men disci-plined to the highest efficiency and quick to get the lang of things in the mills. This will mean conspetition of the keenest, perhaps the bitterest, sort for us, under the Democratic tar-iif policy, for while the present law, even before the war, was drafted without a thought of the cost of pro-duction argument, and the wage scales of various nations, thus creating in the short space of ten uninterrupted months an astonishing amount of competition, after the war it would be a greater menace to American indus-try measured at least by the increas-ing disparity of wages, to say nothing of the present mobilizing of European industrial forces for the purpose of paying war debts with goods instead of gold.

A bill to provide pensions at a minimum of \$25 a month for veterans of the Civil War passed the House of Representatives by the impressive vote of 241 to 46

Yet this is not the most impressive thing in the incident. The forty-six Representatives who cast the negative votes were all Democrats and all but one of them came from the solid South or its immediate environs. To them should be added two others, one from Tenessee and one from Texas, who answered "present" when their names were called but failed to

The sole negative vote cast by a Northerner was provided by Mr. Gordon of Ohio, whose motives may best be determined by his constituents, who will have opportunity to pass upon the question next November. The other forty-five members who oposed the bill are probably beyond the reach of any political or other chastisement. They hail from states where the loyal soldiers of the Civil War are held in execration; and the only method of dealing effectively with them is by placing their party in the minority in Congress, They constitute a majority of their party and when the Democrats are in power they dominate their party colleagues; and it is only on rare occasions that they can be overriden. This happened to be one of those occasions.

WORK OR FIGHT

All men between 18 and 50 must

work.
At least 36 hours the week required.
Failure or refusal a misdemeanor.
Fine of \$100, three months in jail, or

both. Makes no difference if you have in-

Bureau of statistics has charge of

loafers.
All loafers must report or be re-

Police to do reporting. Bureau to find jobs for men report-

ed.
Cripples or others handicapped to be cared for.
Wages and hours to be up to law.
Union conditions to be recognized.
Age, health and circumstances to be considered.
Loitering and lounging "prima facilia" evidence.

Strikers and students exempt.
If in State, you are a resident.
The Jokers
If you have income, property or money, you can get "exemption" certificate.

No one but police can report loafers.

There was a promise of a serious fire at the Beach last Saturday afternoon, but its prompt discovery and ants, assisted by a number of sailors, were responsible for the prevention of a real conflagration. The fire started in one of the bath houses, probably from a cigarette. The fire department responded to an alarm from the private box at the Beach.

The board of recreation commissioners have not yet selected a successor to Mr. Harry Cook as supervisor of recreation. At a meeting on Wednesday, the various recreation instructors of last year were reelected.

The new fire alarm cards, which were printed at the Mercury Office, have been distributed by officers of the Newport Permanent Firemen's Pension fund, for whose benefit the cards were published. They carry a goodly amount of advertising.

A number of German women have \$4.17 apiece, and increase one cent a registered at the Police Station durnig t hpascewte aaglelisau as had been expected.

> City Treasurer John M. Taylor has been in Atlantic City this week, attending the annual convention of the National Association of Accountants and Comptrollers.

PORTSMOUTH. .

Prom pur Regular Correspordent.

Mrs. Clifton T. Holman, who has been ill, is able to be out again. Mrs Violetta Yeaw, who has been ill, is able to be out again. Mrs Violetta Yeaw, who has been ill at the Naval Hospital, in Newport, is able to be at her work in the envolling office at the Training Station. Mr. Levi Durfee, of Camp Dix, has been the guest of his brother, Mr. Andrew Durfee.

Mr. Elliott Anthony of Camp Devens, has been here to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Anthony.

Mrs. Benedict and Miss Mabel Benedict, of New York, have opened their summer home at Bristol Ferry
Rev. Everett P. Smith, ractor of St. Mary's Church, has been granted a leave of absence for one year, without pay. He will go "overseas," to act as a Red Cross chaplain, and will leave in the near inture. At St. Mary's church on Sunday morning Rev. Mr. Smith baptized two infant children.

There was a serious automobile accident in front of St. Mary's rectory Saturday evening when a Newport machine localed with soldiers and sallors and going toward. Fall River, turned turtle. Those who saw the accident say that the driver was racing with a motor cycle. The machine and ors and going toward. Fall River, turned turtle. Those who saw the accident say that the driver was racing with a motor cycle. The machine appeared to strike a culvert and this caused the accident. The occupants were all thrown out. The neighbors hurried to the scene, and several cars which were passing stopped and rescued the occupants of the car, and the injured men were carried to the Naval Hospital and to Fort Adams.

On Saturday the Rogers High School Cadets will have their out-door rifle practice at the home of Mr. Bradford Norman, Brook Farm.

Mrs. Albert W. Sherman entertained the Helping Hand Society recently, when plans were made in regard to doing Red Cross work.

The Quaker Hill Grammar School has received a certificate of membership in the Junior Red Cross Auxiliary and has been awarded 100 percent membership Messrs, William F. Brayton and D.

and has been awarded 100 percent membership
Messrs, William F. Brayton and D.
Frank Hall have been in Providence serving as jurors in the United States Circuit Court.
Irving Anthony, who has been at Camp Devens since last fall, has been transferred to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia.

Camp Devens since last fail, has been transferred to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Women's Poreign Missionary Society of the Friends' Church, held a meeting in the church on Wednesday. Speakers from out of town were present to address the meeting. In the evening there was a pageant.

Mr Sidney Smoot, U.S. N. R. F., has gone overseas.

Mr. Arthur Smith has receive news of his brother, Arnold Smith, who is in the navy serving on a supply ship, that he has made the trip across to France and return in 40 days. He expects to leave here again soon.

Parents' Day was celebrated at the New Town School on Thursday when appropriate exercises were held. Work by the children was on exhibition.

On Wednesday at the New Town School physicians were present to weigh and measure the babies. The test has been completed at the McCarrie, Coal Mine and Bristol Ferry Schools.

Mys. Letitia Lawton is acting as

Mrs. Letitia Lawton is acting

Mrs. Letitia Lawton is acting as chaperone to the farmerettes at Bethshan-in-the-Woods.

Mrs. Eunice A. Greene has been entertaining Rev. and Mrs. William Allen for some time. They have now taken up their residence in Newport, where Mr. Allen is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney T. Hedley entertained the Epworth League on Tuesday evening. The evening was spent socially with music and games. Refreshments were served.

Mr. Herbert Wyatt is visiting his sister Mrs. Edward Caswell, of Slocum, R. I.

Mr. Benjamin Hall, U.S.N.R.F., of

Mr. Herbert Wyatt is visiting his sister Mrs. Edward Caswell, of Slocum, R. I.

Mr. Benjamin Hall, U.S.N.R.F., of New London, Conn., has been here to visit his mother, Mrs. Annie Hall.

Miss Isabelle Chase, superintendent of schools, entertained the public school teachers of the town at her hame Prescott Place on Tuesday evening. All of the teachers but one were present and there were two guests. Mrs. Lucy M. Phinney, in behalf of the teachers, presented Miss Chase with a beautiful lusket filled with flowers. Fruit and candy, containing also a geart necklace. Miss Chase was completely surprised by this tribute, and responded with a few words of thanks. Miss Alice Murphy, who is soon to be married, was presented with a silver carving set. Mrs. Mary Willard of McCarrie School, made the presentation, accompanied by appropriate remarks. Several readings were given during the vening.

Miss Gertrude Perkins of New Bedford, has been visiting in town before sailing for France where she will be

ford, has been visiting in town before sailing for France where she will be engaged in Red Cross work. Mrs. Fannie Southwick is spending some time in Tiverton with Mrs. Fen-

some time in Tiverton with Mrs. Fenner Brownell.

Mrs. George Daniels of Ohia, is guest of her mother, Mrs. William Croucher. Mr. and Mrs. Davies spent the second anniversary of their marriage in New York, then he left for France and Mrs. Davies came here.

We have just received a full line of

Grass and Garden SEEDS

Of all kinds for Season of 1918 All new stock

HAY, STRAW, **GRAIN** and **POULTRY**

Mackenzie & Winslow

[INCORPORATD]

Marsh and Third Sts 162 Broadway Newport, hour to 9.50 P. M.

were established. The storms that cross continent near June 25 will give some indications. Rains are expected to be excessive in northwest. Pacific slope, with more than usual rain farther south on the Pacific slope and in Arizona, New Mexico, northern Mexico and western Texas. Excessive rains will cense in central valleys and in enstern section, Sufficient rain is expected about and west of the upper great lakes. From moderate rains to dry weather expected in other sections up to about middle of July.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about June 30 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 1, plains sections 2, meridian 10, great lakes and Ohjo-Tennessee valleys 3, eastern sections 4, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about July 5. Storm wave will follow about one Jay behind years wave and gool wave about

cinity of Newfoundland about July 5. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This storm will be of more than usual force from Pacific to Atlantic and will be a dangerous storm from central valleys till it is well out on the Atlantic. Precipitation from it will be as indicated for previous storm. From From June 24 to July 9 unusually severe storms are expected well northward.

ward.
A dangerous tropical hurricane is expected on Carribean Sea near July 11 and will probably enter Gulf of Mexico. The conditions on the continent, south of latitude 40, about that time will be favorable to severe thunder storms and hall.
The big Chicago grain speculators about June 7, boomed the corn market, giving the extensive rains as their reason. Big corn crops are produced in reasons of excessive rains.

MIDDLETOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

cere appreciation of the organization of the time, thought and effort, put forth by Captain Van Beuren, to organize and perfect this company.

So complete was the surprise that Captain Van Buven was much overcome, and while thanking them most sincerely for this proof of their regard, he said his "heart was too full to properly express how greatly he appreciated their gift. The sword, which was made especially for the Constabulary, has been a year in preparation and is considered one of the finest ever seen in this locality. It was secured through the courtesy of Colonel Frank King by a special committee appointed by the Constabulary. The offering received, \$47.00, will be devoted to war relief work. The meetings of these organization will be resumed on Tuesday next at the Riding Ring at Oakland Farm.

Rev. William Safford Jones has been in Boston this week to attend the annual Commencement exercises at

Harvard University.

Weekly Almanac JUNE 1918 STANDARD TIME.

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New Moon June 3						Solm, Evening					
Firs. qr. June 16						S.12 m. Morning					
Fuil stoon June 21						a. am. Morning					

Deaths.

At his restitute, Newport, R. L., June 15, 1918, Frederic Sears Grand d'Hauteville, agei 79.
In this city, June 17, M ry Lemanch, daughte of the late Jeremian and Margaret

In this city, June 17, M ry Lemanch, daughte of the late hereinan and Margaret Lymb, and Biyears, and Margaret Lymb, and Biyears, of June 11, 18, 18th tast, Mary Gal. in, wildow of June 11, 18th tast, Mary Gal. in, wildow of June 11, 18th tast, Monora, wife of Bennia Lyme, 19th inst., Honora, wife of Bennia Lyme, 18th tast, June 24, Sarah E Izabeth, window of Frank II. Wilke, Kaled In at locin Prance, June 6, 1913, Caldwell Cott Rothness, Lymb, U.S. M. in Corta, Heiselberg metales of the Society of the Cinctennia, son of U. L. F. and E. H. J. Hoditson. Form April 17, 1877, "He that lose in the 18th for one vakes shi thad it." Delt in 18th of the Wilke, where the life for one vakes shi thad it." In state on the U.S. S. Preshent Lincoln ande by a German schandine, vasistant Paymater Andrew Mowat, 18th coved son of Mrs. Jembras Mowat, 17 Ward avenue, this city.

18th Hoston, 18th last, Nuoz o Caratuzzolo, and Danse. Hoston, tith Inst., Nunz o Caratuzzolo,

In Hoslon, lith in-t., Nunz o Caratuzzolo, aged Dyzason, 14th inst., Mary E., wildow of Dr. Doniel O. King of Auburn.
In Jamestown, 15th Inst., Mrs. Emelline Baker, mother of Mrs. Frederic E. Spatding of Edgewood, It. i, in her sist year.
At Atlantic Uity, 15th last., Francis Sergesot. daughter of the lase Francis and Uprittopher Grant Perry and wildow of Dr. William Perry.
In Salem, Masy., June 18, Lizzie Wheeler, wife of James T. Johnstone and mother of Fred. W. Johnstone of this city. Age 53 years, 11 months, 3 days.

Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

JUNE 1, 1918

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS-6.50, 7.30, 8.50 A. M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M. SUNDAYS-7.50 A. M., then each

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeland

Damage estimated at more than \$1,. 000,000 was caused to the apple or-chards of Maine by the severe cold of last winter. State Hericulturist Frank H. Dudley on a wde tour of inspection, found that, contrary to a very general belief, location and local conditions made no difference whatever-apple trees however sinated with regard to exposure, and whether they bere heavily or lightly last season, suffered alike from the blight of frosty gales. The conclusion is forced that if Maine is to avoid a repetition of this disaster a hardier apple than the Baldwin must he found for cultivation here. It is desired that the substitute shall have the good coloring, flavor and size of the Baldwin, and that it shall have good keeping qualities. The question of a substitute will be brought up for discussion at a meeting of orchardists to be held in conjunction with the meeting of the Maine Fruit Growers Exchange in Auburn on June

American academic honors added to the many diplomatic distinc-tions already bestowed upon Isabel Anderson, wife of Larz Anderson, of Anderson, wife of Larr America, of Boston and Washington, when, at its Commencement, this week. George Washington University confered upon her the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters "in recognition of her achievements as a writer and the noble work she has done during the war for the wounded and distressed of her own and other nations." It is the first time in its history of nearly one hundred years that a woman has received an honorary degree from this institution.

At a meeting of the Lynn school committee, Mayor Walter H. Crenmer, chairman of the committee, had a committee appointed to investigate the character of German text books used in the schools. He stided that while he was not opposed to the teaching of German in the school, be-cause he believed all should know what the enemy was talking about, he did object to the use of textbooks that were notoriously German propaganda.

In the superior court at Lowell the jury in the case of Albert Gosselin vs James M. Hustis, temporary receiver for the Boston & Maine railroad, reported a verdict for thep laintiff in the sum of \$12,000. Thep laintic was employed as a carpenier at the repair shops in Billerica and received injuwhich he claims are permanent in the falling of a crane. Instead of conferring degrees upon

about SM students as customary be-fore the outbreak of the war, Yale will give only about 300 this week. The effect of the war upon the academit department has been keenest of any in the university as not more than 75 students will be graduated, against some 350 usually. In the Sheffield Scientific School about 100 will receive diplomas, against about

The governor of Maine and council have voted to remove T. Herbert White of Bangor as sheriff of Penobscot county for fallure to enforce the prohibitory liquor law. Governor Milliken appointed Arthur L. Thayer of Bangor to succeed Sheriff White. He is a lawyer, uged about thirty-five years once a Progressive, and has the reputation of being strongly in favor of the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law.

The Maine Conference of Unitarian churches at its annual session last wee elected former Chief Justice William P. Whitehouse of Augusta as its president. William Hume of Eastport and John Wilson of Bangor were elected vice presidents and Rev. Paul S. Phalen of Augusta, secretary-treasurer. The resolutions adopted included a patriotic declaration, port to the government in the prosecution of the war.

The Marist Brothers of Lowell have been informed that Brother Conzalus one of their number and a former teacher in St. Joseph's College has won the War Cross of the French Army for catrying dispatches over ground showered by German shells

NAVY HAS SUNK 28 U BOATS.

Senator Weeks Gives Record of Resuits Since Jan. 1. Boston.—"Since Jan. 1 our navy has

sunk 28 German submarines, and our sallors should have the credit for it," said United States Senator John W. Weeks, member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, in addressing the Massachusetta Laundry Owners' Association.

"I believe when a heroic deed is done it should be made public," ex-claimed the Bay State senator.

ALLIES URGE JAPAN TO ACT. Tokio Divided on Intervention, but

Army is Preparing.
Tokio.—The Entente governments

are bringing increasing influence to bear to induce Japan to intervene in Russin. Among several French officers who have arrived in Tokio to consuit with the general staff is Major Pichon, who was head of the French military mission to Russia. Apparently, Japan is divided on the question of intervention, but the army is under-going severe training.

Shortest-Lived People.

The natives of New Guines are the shortest lived people in the world which is attributed to their diet of Type of certain beetles and thek Uninting sea water.

Camp Devens, Ayer, June 12,-4 radical change in the pay and mustathe War Department, is now under way, the necessary paper work being done by a qualified detail in each ci-visional organization. The new method is expected to prevent detays in the receipt of monthly checks to relieve much embarcassment and even hardship, particularly to the dependents of soldiers. Under the Lew order the regulation army payroll μ to be abolished and in its steal was he used a card index system whereby the dally status of each man in the service will be registered and kep up to date.

That a quarter of a million American soldiers are being slipped over seas monthly, despite the German Phoats, was the message brought in Boston by Lt.-Gen. T. Bridges of the British army, a veteran of many of the principal battles of the present war, who has lately succeeded Lord Northeliffe as director of the varyage British mission in this country, Gen. Bridges came to Boston from Wash-ington where he makes his headquar-ters in the British embassy with Lt.-Col. Wilson of his staff.

The following Massachusetts ap-

pointments in omcers reserve corps, national army and national guard. have been made in the office of the adjutant-general from June 8. Major, ordnance—aBilard, W. D., bar 127, Holyoke, First lieutenant avistion section, signal (non-flying)— Evans, E. L., 71 Perkins street, Mel-Pose. Cuptains, medical reserve-Dewces, J. H., 463 Audubon reas, Roston; Maynard, H. E., 80 Church street, Winchester; Stevens, C. B., 51 Pearl street, Worcester Hall, F. C. Massachusetts General Hospital, Hoston; King, D. S., Children's Hospital, 32 Longwood avenue, Boston; Knowlton, E. A., 61 Pearl street, Holyoks; Parker, C. C., Jr., 23 Catawha street. Roxbury; Shaughnessy, T. A., 60 Merriam avenue, Deominster.

Massachusetts girls among the win ners of fellowships and prizes at Vas-sar's commencement were: Alice Rayes, vocational fellowship; Helen W. Evarts, '17, Cambridge, Marten fellowship in music; Catherine I Williams, Mount Holyoke, '16, Stateshury scholarship in medicine; Ellis-beth A. Kittredge, '17, Vineyard Ila-ven, Virginia Swinburne Brownell prize. By the history department; Harriet Moulton Bartlett, '18, Cam-bridge. By the economics departbridge. ment: Harriet Moulton Bartlett Although one or two of the sword-

fishermen of Portland, Me., bave left for the Banks to start the season, the for the fanks to start the second, as remainder of the dozen vessels com-prising the local fleet will stay in pos-until they are assured of safety from the U-boatsa, and the skippers have nsked the chamber of commerce to send a petition to Washington re-questing that a cruiser be sent to guard the schooners while they are out after the big fish. The Portkal swordfishermen operate principally on South Shoal and George's Bank, to the southward and westward of this port and it is for that reason thu they believe they might be exposed to danger. There are about 150 men of the vessels and the season continue through July and August.

A. G. Skinner, sheep specialist it the State Agricultural College, Storn, County Farmers Association that sheep growers in Connecticut should this year receive about 70 cents 1 pound for their wool, varying a little according to quality. He states that buyers are now offering what may of may not be a fair price for the profuct.

Capt. George W. Langdon of Newbouryport, a retired militia officer by received word of his appointment is captain of the United States guards He took an examination for the conmission at Governor's Island a fe mission at Governors trained in weeks ago. He was a lieutenaul is the Co. A. 5th regiment, during the Spanish war and was retired as captain. He has two sons, Capt. Georg: W. Langdon, Jr., and Lt. Duncas Langdon with the American expeditionary forces in France.

The entire staff of nurses at the W. B. Plunkett Memorial Hospital, Adams, Mass., have resigned their positions. The nurses gave out the following statement: "We the understand, complete force of nurses at the W. B. Plunkett Memorial florpital wish to notify the public that we have resigned our positions to reasons of a personal nature. Edith Forget, Maude M. Curran, M. Ireze Burbank, Winifred J. Drislane, Elles G. Curran."

A gift of \$1500 to blount Holycke college South Hadley by members of the graduating class was announced at the commencement evercises. The young women raised this sum by in posing a slight tax on each member of the class and by reducing the cast tomary elaborate festivities of Monay tain day to a simple picnic. Tai class also has taken out a 25-year in surance policy for \$25,000 in the Canto

Merchant marine apprentices belts trained at Boston by the United States Shipping Board are to be give a chance to help New England get in coal supply for next winter. A request has been made for apprentice from the training ships based at Box ton to man colliers plying believe.
Newport News and Boston. The exployment of a number of Price ships, taken over by the Government Increases the demand for seamen the coal carrying trade to Boston and the new men will receive \$55 a man and "found."

Some Consolation.

After carefully examining the 4003 her mother had made for her 651 ct her older sister's dress, Ruth sale "Mother, weren't you the next to t Upon being informed that such as the case, she said, "Well, there," know what it means, too, to have U wear madeover dresses."

PERSHING NEEDS ALL U. S. STEEL

Huge Munitions Orders Will Withdraw Metal From Other Uses.

ALLIES TO RECEIVE A PART.

Nation May Require Entire Output for Perlod of War-Situation Serious Not Only for French Army, But American Forces, Top.

Washington.—Huge orders for munitions and steel supplies which have come unexpectedly from General Pershing in the last few days created the prospect that the entire iron and steel output for the rest of the war would be used for direct milliony and naval purposes. Edwin B. Parker, chairman of the priorities division of the War Industries Board, said that it had become evident that the demand far exceeded not only the present supply, but it was feared the supply that could be made available during the war.

Statements current here were that General Pershing has asked for 2,000,-000 tons of projectiles and shells in excess of estimates that were inade earlier in the year and also for 1,200,-000 tons of railroad rails and other steel products. Compliance with this request, it was said, would result in the withdrawal of steel from every other use in this country and concentrate it on vital needs for winning the

It was understood that under the pooling plan discussed at the War Council some of the supplies represented by General Pershing's new orders will go to the British and French armies. The needs of the French have been suddenly augmented by reason of the fact that certain industries as well as iron and coal mines fell into the hands of the Germans in the recent

More than 100,000 shells and projectiles weighing about 3,000,000 tons have been used by each side since the beginning of the German drive on March 21, it was stated here.

The new request from General Pershing was for two-thirds of that volume of munitions. Neither officials of the War Industries Board nor other de-partments held out any assurance that the maximum of General Pershing's needs in this line was to be found in the Intest requests that have come from lift. In fact, they were regarded as forerunners of other orders of pos sibly greater proportions.

THREE SLAYERS DIE IN CHAIR.

Largest Number to Be Executed at One Time Since Gunmen.

New York.-Three murderers were executed at Sing Sing late Thursday night—the largest number to die at one time since the four gunnen were punished for the shooting of Herman Rosenthal four years ago,

Alvah Briggs, Stephen Lischuk and Hyman Ostrausky were the men.

Briggs killed four persons at Pots-dam, N. Y., a year ago. Infatuated with Harriet Ladue, seventeen, he tried to abduct her. When the girl's aunt interfered he shot her. A brother, Joseph Ladue, entered the house and Briggs killed him. Henry Ladue, a second brother, ran for a physician and both men were killed as they entered the house. Briggs started off with the girl, who finally induced him

to ter her go and give blinself up, Stephen Lischuk was convicted with John Kushnieruk of rabbing and murdering Bladis Cotalskey at Mineville, N. V., In November, 1916. He saw Kushnleruk go to his death three

The crime for which Hyman Ostransky gave his life was the killing of Dorah Cohen on East Broadway last November. He had been in the death house only six months, which is a much shorter period than usual.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

The Norwegian ships Samsa and Kringsjaa, both small, are sunk by U boats 90 miles off the Virginia capes. The survivors are picked up by passing vessels.

The Huns made a futile attempt to cross the Matz river near the Oise, but were thrown back by the French who took 70 prisoners in other local operations and ejected from Xivray some Germans who had gained a footing in the village.

Reports coming from central powers indicate that a grave crisis is at hand in Austria, and that much po-litical unrest exists in Bulgaria.

While the Germana first underestimated American assistance, now they fear it and are hastening to gain a decision before the Americans can take the front line in full force. All agree that the war is reaching a crisis and that Germany's military ring has its back to the wall.

Both allied and enemy military critics agree that the German armies will strike a new and more powerful blow this year.

The attacks of some of the best German troops, thrown into the struggle between Montdidler and Noyon, have met a sanguinary check.

The Government will give Lowell from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 with which to huild houses for workers. The city will be required to appropriate from twenty to twenty-five or cets of the sum allotted by the nation. Repre-solution of the city went to Wash-thon for a final conference with Government officials who will either in Bosion or in Washington findy conditions there.

CARRIE CHAPMAY CATT

President Through Her Pleads for World-wide Woman Suffrage,



Washington, -The President notified the Suffragists that he hopes Congress will not end the present session until the senate passes the amendment to the Constitution granting women the right to vote. This message, in the form of a letter urging world-wide woman suffrage, was transmitted to Mrs. Carrle Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alli-ance, who called at the White House to present to the President a memorial addressed to him from the French Cnion for Woman Suffrage,

STOP AUSTRIAN DRIVE

Heaviest Fighting Occurs on Asiago Plateau.

Teutons Cross Plave at Three Places but Are Unable to Follow Up Advantage.

Rome.-The great Austrian offensive in Italy seems to be a disappointment to the enemy in its early stages,

At no point have the Austrians made important progress, while on many sectors the allies already have re-established the lines they held when the drive began,

Along the 100 mile front, from the Asiago plateau among the mountains to the Adriatic Sea, the battle continues unabated. A succession of desperate efforts have broken against the positions.

Failure to hold their gains in the mountain region was admitted by the Vienna War Office. Superior allied counter attacks on the Italian left, west of the Brenta, forced the Austrians to evacuate the wooded zone of the Seven Communes. East of the Brenta Italian assaults, accompanied by a danking artillery fire, forced the enemy to withdraw from Rabero Mountain. Austrian forces still hold the west slopes of Mount Grappa, Vienna asserted.

The cupture of 16,000 prisoners is claimed by the Vienna War Office, 6,000 on the mountain front and 10, 000 along the Piave. But against this is a toll of 3,000 prisoners taken by the defenders, in addition to terrific losses inflicted on the attacking forces by the allied artillery.

On the British front, near Asiago west of the Brenta Riva, a brilliant counter attack has ejected the Aus-trians from all the positions captured Saturday in the first rush, when the Austrians had penetrated two-thirds of a mile on a front of a mile and a

On the French front, between the Brenta and Piave rivers, the offensive also seems to have been checked.

Enemy troops succeeded in crossing the Plave at three points on the Vene tian Pialus-near Nervesa, Fagare and Musile, Rome stated. At no place, however, were they able to follow up their advantage. They were closely pressed by the finlian troops, and severe losses inflicted.

U. S. ARMY OF THREE MILLION.

General March Raises Baker's Figures of Men In France.

Washington.—Secretary Baker's estimate of 700,000 men in France made a week ago was raised by General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, to "more than \$00,000," In a statement to newspaper men in which he said the cause of the allies now looks more favorable than it has for weeks.

Provost Marshal General Crowder said that by August 1 there would be 3,000,000 Americans under arms.

"COAL FAMINE INEVITABLE"

Mine Workers' Secretar, So Tella St. Paul Convention,

St. Paul.—"Nothing can save the United States from a coal famine next winter. It will be of incalculable se-verity and no way will be found to prevent it." This statement was made in the American Federation of Labor convention. William Green, secretary of the miners, said: "Forty thousand miners have left the anthracite fields. Even with sufficient cars the output will be millions of tons short.

Representatives of New England fishing interests have called on Secretary Redfield and the War Risk Insurance Bureau to ask for more favorable valuations and better rates of war insurance for their westels. They were promised an early hearing

BIG VICTORY WON BY ALLIES

Move Carefully Planned by Hindenburg Met and Completely Nullified.

HIS LAST CHANCE PASSING.

Efforts to Weaken Defense to Breaking Point Foiled by American Re-Inforcements - The German Morale Shaken.

With the French Admies.-The fifth day of the battle marked the definite check of the German operations after gains of little importance and profigious losses. The credit goes in no small degree to the general commanding the army that held the sector, who more than justified his already bril-Bant reputation.

It is now known that the bly French counterattack on the left which he launched on Tuesday was a verifable stroke of genius, as an essential factor of the enemy plan was an immediate advance in that very region with the object of reaching the Aronde valley so as to turn the French center and undertake a converging movement

upon Complegue.
The complete dislocation of the projected attack and the substantial prog-ress of the French, despite the very heavy forces opposite to them that had been moved up in preparation for it, threw the whole German tactical scheme out of gear. Hindenburg at-tempted to counter—eight hours after the French advance began—by a pow-erful diversion between the Alsne and Villers-Cotterets forest. Here, too, the Germans were checked by the troops

In desperation strong forces, estimat ed at 30,000 to 40,000 men, were flung against the rewou line from Courcelles to Mery. The result was literally dis-astrons. The French soldiers, keyed to the highest pitch by the successes of the last 48 hours, surpassed their former performances and refused to allow the Germans to gain a yard of ground. After eight hours' vain and stly efforts the attack was abandoned through sheer exhaustion,

As the situation stands today the ai-lies have won a great victory in one of the hardest fought buttles of the war and a carefully planned move in Hindenburg's desperate struggle against time has been met and millifled. The Germans have also learned to their cost that the American treeps are al ready to be counted with. The enemy, whose morale is daily weakening under the strain of nonsuccesses and never ending calls upon his strength, has received a bitter reminder of tha American menace, which more than any other factor is responsible for his convulsive striving after a speedy deci-

Large forces are still held in reserve by the German command, and where they will be thrown into the next gre t effort to end the war is now a subject for speculation.

With the obviously stiffened allied power exhibited in the last offensive, confidence in Foch's ability to stem the new tide when it sweeps forward has markedly increased.

CONTINUALLY ATTACK U-BOATS.

Geddes Says Destruction of Submarines Outruns Builders.

London.—In an interview with the London correspondent of the Petit Pa-London correspondent of the Petit Parisien Str Eric Geddes, first lord of the admirally, and the following to say with regard to submarines:

"The allied varies continue to sink

more German submarines than the enemy can build. It is certainly a fact that since January we have sunk more submarines than they have built. We attack their submarines seventy times

a week on the average.
"We base our returns of submarines destroyed only on those we are sure of having seen wrecks or captured the crews, but most of the other subminrines hit are in urgent need of repairs, and it is evident that the results of many of our attacks are unknown."

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

NEW YORK,-Jeremiah O'Leary is captured in Sara, Wash., a hamlet near the Pacific coast without a posi The death penalty can be inflicted under the charge against him-interfering with the war aims of the United States. He expresses anxiety to take the witness stand to save his brother, John J., now on trial charged with aiding in Perendah's flight.
WASHINGTON.—In urging perma

nent increase of the navy's personnel to 131,485, Secretary Daniels Indorses statements of Rear Admirals Bensor and Palmer, who declare the shortage of flag officers and men is a danger.

LONDON. - Sir Arthur Fell an nounces in London that a tunnel under the English channel will be built after

WASHINGTON,--- A total of 744,865 men reaching twenty-one since the draft registration a year ago registered in the June 5 registration.

NEW YORK.—Prisoners on board U

hoar reach port with story that captain of the U 151 formerly was a gunner's mate in the United States navy. The Keemin, British steamship reported sunk, is safe in port.

PARIS. — Fifty miles of front are held by U. S. troops in France.

Captain Frank W. Hulet, 35, Lowiston. Me., of the Enginers, was killed in France, June 6, according to word He was a graduate received here. of Yale, entering the Government serwice in the Phil ppines, and for five years has been electrical engineer for the Locinton, Applied and Waterdi'e erren: ⊤ailwiy.

HENRY FORD

Auto Maker Will Accept Democratic Nomination for Senate.



Washington.-Henry Ford, at the request of President Wilson, will accept the nomination of the Democrats of Michigan for United States senator, to succeed Senator William Alden Smith who retires ut the end of his present

LABOR QUOTAS JULY 15

Nonessentials May Close to Relieve "Peritous Shortage."

Manufacturers Must Help Government, War Labor Board Announces at Conference.

Washington.-War industries of the United States are "perflously short of

The shortage must be relleved "at any cost."

Nonesscutial plants may have to

Sacrifice and loss may have to be endured "by man after man," All manufacturers will be forced to

co-operate with the government in its man finding task. "Pittless publicity" will be the por-

tion of every employer who falls to do his part.

These were the striking features of the government's war labor program driven name to the loads of the United States employment service system of the department of labor in attendance at the first national war labor conference here. Representatives from all states were present.

The speakers were officials of the department of labor. The policies outlined were declared to be those of the administration.

The federal employment service will begin the exclusive handling of common labor recruiting on July 15. Later, it will take over skilled labor recruiting. Eventually it is planued to prevent any employer from blring a man unless he has a card issued to him by the comployment service.

Between now and July 15, the va-

rious war industries are to send to the employment service estimates of their common labor requirements. State quotas then will be determined.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post asserted that "by the time the peace treaty is signed the old division between employers and employees as distinct chases will have passed

U. S. WILL RUSH TROOPS,

Peace Only by Victory, President Wilson Says.

Washington.-Flag Day was marked by a declaration by President Wilson that United States troops are to be poured into France in ever increasing numbers "until the forces of freedom are made overwhelming." This was his piedge given in a cablegram to Poincare of France president declared for peace with vic-

CUTICURA HEALS **SORE HANDS**

"My daughter, when only five years old, was troubled with exzema on her hands and face. Her hands would break out in water blisters which would break and spread. She was so had at times she was unable to feed herself. times she was unable to reconcersen-fre itching and burning was so bad she could not sleep at night. Her fin-gers were swollen and she could not put her hands in water at all. The eruption caused disfigurement for the stime belief.

"She was treated, but it did no good. I saw a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and sent for a free sample. It hefped her so much that I bought more, and I used about three boxes of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap when she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Alice McDonald, R. I. Box 21, Kezar Falls, Me., June 9, '17.

Use these super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet purposes and prevent these distressing troubles.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cutiours, Pept. R. Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 2k. Oletment 25 and 5ke.

BOSTON, THE CAPITAL NEW ENGLAND

THE CAPITAL OF

and the Mecca of thousands who visit its Historic Shrines, Beautiful Churches, Art and Literary Treasures and Attractive Suburbs, extends the welcome hand to all visitors.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL

Favorably known as such, for more than three-quarters of a century, is still in the front rank of the Country's leading botels, and with its up-to-date conveniences, moderate charges, and liberal management, holds the patronage of the husiness man, savant and tourist,

> No. 1565 REPORTION THE CONDITION OF

the National Exchange Bank

At Newport, to the State of attodo Island, at the close of business on May 10, 1918.

TEROCHERS									
Loans and Disrounts. Customers Hability account of neceptances of this bank purchased	\$157,970 34								
or discounted by II, Total Loans	2,101 20								
Total Juans	. 1171.761 Se								
Overdrafts, secured, \$1,771 51; unsecure 1, id,57 17	- કાઇકઇર્સ								
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	119,000 00								
Liverty Louis Hunda, 355 per cent, and programs an abstract	LIC 40								
1.19emy 1.3mu Bonds, phydyed to secura State, or other deposits or bill	1								
i pavable	, 50,00 0 00								
Payment actually made on litherty 11/2 per cent bonds	CON AND FOR PARENT								
I DODUS UND SECURILIES DIEGRES us collingered for State for tables denoting	AN A1 10/000 B1								
(postal excluded) or bilis payable	20743-01								
	· 58,747 54								
Total Bonds, se written etc., o her than U. S.	115,145 60								
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (5) per cent. of subscription)	201.835.43								
Value of banking house	1,957.00								
Hard of Garage House	. 21,075 00								
Heal Estate owned other then bunking house	. 2,000 00								
Lawful reserve with Federal neserve Bank	(0,002 44								
Cash in vault and net amounts due from outlonat banks	101,897 93								
Audumestor Clearthy Louise	10.209 26								
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting									
DECK (OLDER IDEC ITEM 17)	1,030 97								
TOTAL OF ILEMENTALIS, IS, 17 until 18.	115.738 20								
Redemption fund with U.S. Treasurer	6,000 93								
1	• • 0,000 00								
Total	PL 022 401 -33								
\$1,031,491 耸									
LIABILITIES									
Control stock and the									
Capital stock paid in Sureles fund	. \$10 \.000 cc								
Surpida jang	65,000 (0)								
Undivided Profits	31,607 02								
Less current expenses, luterest and tuxes pull	. 9.5 0.91 25.103 12								
Urculating Notes outstaining	93,700 01								
Net amounts due to National Banks	4,511.95								
Net amounts due to Banks and Bankers fother than at and a									
	, 72,927 2) EX 312 38								
Individual deposits subject to check	, (4,05) 3)								
I Certificates of deposit the in location we start	- 3/4,315 Us								
Dividends unpaid	. , 2,50 91								
Total of demand deposits subject to reserve	23 (0)								
I S Banda banda deputits hittlett to reserve	601,727 85								
U. S. Bonds borrowed for which coll sternt stearity was furnished	. 25,011 03								
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	. 50,000 00								
m 4.1									
Total	. \$1,035,281,04								

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

County of Newport ss.:
I, Geo. II. Froud, Cushler of the above-maned bank, do solemnly a year that the above statement is true to the usst of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. PROUD, Cashler.
Subscribed and sworm to before me, this 18th day of May, 19th.
PACKER BRAMAN, Notary public.

WILLIAM R. HARVEY, W. IL LANGLEY, EDWARD A. BROWN,

THE NEW

> You no doubt wish to subscribe to the new Liberty Loan, issued by the United States Government. These Bonds afford an investment that is Absolutely Secure and yield a liberal return in interest. We will be pleased to receive your subscription for Liberty

LIBERTY LOAN

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

NEWPORT, R. I.

4 1-4 PER CENT COUPON LIBERTY BONDS

We are now prepared to deliver the above bonds to our subscribers who have paid their subscriptions in full upon presentation of their receipts.

The

Savings Bank of Newport

THAMES STREET

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES.

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY & MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders Promptly Attended to

ing the rettling.

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All tion is вте Риге Absolutety.

One for Each Window, The worst thing about the profuse-ly windowed sleeping room, observes the Kansas City Star, is that you have

to get up so many times before you

finally locate the window which is do-

hospital to see her great-greatfather, who was III, and who a the party got to

Self-Filler Elevators. The small daughter was taken to the

the cerrider she exclaimed: "O goody, they have these elevators that are self-faders."



SELECTION OF ORCHARD SITE

Great Importance is Attached to Fai vorable Location—Peaches Favor
Light Soils.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

- Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon a suitable location and site of the peach orchard, because a faulty choice of either yexansa a landy choice of enter-rany be fatal to future financial success. Some mistakes in planning an orchard may be overcome as the trees develop, but a poor location or site cannot be changed.

It is the current addition that the should be planted on sandy or some of the lighter types of soil. Excellent results may follow the planting of orchards on such soils, but aches do well also on a wide range of soil types, including even some of the moderately heavy clay tomas and clays. But whatever the type, a soil must be thoroughly well drained. Peaches will not succeed on poorly drained setts. The heavy clay types which are so hard and impervious that water does not percolate through them readily are to be avoided. Moreover, the soil should be moderately fertile. One very rich in nitrogen is not desirable as a general rule, since it may Induce an excessive growth of foliage.

Where alkall solls occur, they should be avoided. White the peach tree can be grown where there is a limited amount of the alkali salts, they cause disaster if present in large quantities. It is safer, therefore, to avoid them as fur as possible.

Generally a site that is elevated considerably above the surrounding areas is to be preferred for a peach orchard. Cold air settles to the low-er levels. For this reason it is often colder at the lower elevations than it is at higher points. The occurrence of frost in low places when there is none on elevated areas is thus explained. During the past few years the importance of selecting relative-ly high sites for peach orchards in order to avoid the effects of unfavor-able temperatures has been emphotically demonstrated in many different parts of the country.

When an orchard has a site adjacent to a body of water of sufficient size and depth to have an appreciable in-fluence on the local climate, the importauce of a relatively high elevation largely disappears. Because water warms up in the spring more slowly than the atmosphere, it acts in effect a refrigerator, making the tem-



Typical Peach Orchard Site in Mounalnous District---Ridges Which Are Well-Drained Are Usually Admirably Adapted for Peaches.

perature in its immediate vicinity colder than at points somewhat dis-tant from it. Vegetation within the zone of this influence advances more slowly in the spring than it does outside of that zone. The tendency is for the blossoming of peach trees within the zone to be delayed until after the season of spring frosts is past.

In the fall, frosts are delayed. The water, having absorbed much heat during the summer, cools off in the fall more slowly than the atmosphere and tends to keep the temperature within its zone of influence warmer than it would otherwise be

The slope factor is largely one of degree. Peach trees on a site having a very steep southern slope will usually blossom and the fruit will ripen some what earlier than on a corresponding northern slope, but where the differences in slope are only moderate their relative influence on the time of blossoming and ripening is not very marked

Aside from economic factors, temperature probably is the most decisive limiting factor in the distribution of commercial peach growing. Usually the fruit buds are the first to suffer injury. No absolute minimum temperature which the peach is able to withstand without injury can be given. The condition of the buds with regard to their strength, vitality, and perfect domnancy, the duration of the critical temperature, the climatic conditions following the cold period, perhaps the amount of moisture in the air during the period, and other factors all have an influence.

Finger Marks, Sweet oil will remove finger marks from varnished furniture, and kere-sens will remove them from oiled furni-

What's the Use? What's the use of growling about It? You don't like a growling puppy.

Ivory White Satin Remains the Favored Material,

Lace is Again Fashionable and Often Family Heirlooms Are Used-The Going-Away, Gown.

Though no one begrudges the bride of this year her traditional bridal panoply of ivory satin, lace and tuile, it is not expected of her to provide an cluborate and expensive trousseau of handsome evening gowns and stunning afternoon costumes, states a fashion writer. The sentiment of the times is against display in dress, and this year's dearth of formal entertainments, of the usual sequence of balls and dinners and house parties precludes the necessity of a large supply of costly clothes for anyhody-even for the bride who is supposed to enloy a special program of galeties in

the first months of her married life.

Honeymoons are being cut short this year—as a rule the bridegroom, after a brief furlough for his wedding and the ensuling trip of a week or ten days, goes back to his regiment or to his ship and the bride scitles down quietly with her home people-or near them—and though she goes out formally, has naturally not much heart for formal affairs.

The wedding day costume, however, is another matter. It would be an unnatural bride who did not claim her full privilege of bridal paneply, per-haps claim it the more determinedly because related of other privileges of brides in normal times. A woman can he a bride but once, and even in wartime she wants to wear the trailing white sath, the pearls, the orange blossoms and the symbolic vell which may be hers on this one great occa-sion—and this one only—of all her life. Many a beautiful wedding gown has been worn this year and the summer wedding gowns promise to be no less beautiful than those of midwin-Ivory white satin, the tradition-"bride" satin, is the favored material for the wedding gown and though the spring models keep to the slender silhouette now insisted upon by fashion, there are many lovely ways of breaking the straight, slim lines with soft draperles and panels of airy fabric. Luce is again fashionable on the bridal gown and some are trimmed with rare old point and Venice laces have come down as family heirlooms. Of the newer laces, shadow lace is the favorite, because of its delicate texture and lovely draping qualities. Embroidered chiffon is used also, and pearl embroidered chiffon is specially

Every bride nowadays seems to seek some individual and original veil arrangement and many are the interesting caps and coronets of lace or tulle from which the veil falls at the back to the end of the train. The Russian cap, rising to a peak at the front, has been used, and aprious sorts of peasn, cap, modified or exaggerated in line and carried out in lace, tulle or silver tissue. The rell now covers, or almost covers, the hair as a modern hat does and is no longer poised or perched high on the head, caught by h puff of tulle or a cluster of orange

Second only in importance to the bridal gown is the smart costume in which the bride bids farewell to her friends and starts away to begin her married life. The going away kown, as it is always could, is less often it gown, than a tattored suit of formal and elaborate type; sometimes it is a gown covered by a very smart topcoat-when the bride starts her wedding trip in a motorcar. This practi-cal costume will most likely, this spring, be a tallored sult of dark blue tricot serge made with a straight, plain skirt and dashing little jacket in loose box or Eton style and the bride will certainly possess one or two attractive waistcoats to do the suit justice: one waistcoat perhaps of dotted foulard silk, the other of beige silk poplin, or of pearl gray faille one. ellk.

Summer Frocks of Silk.

Wash silk is to be very much worn this summer, both in striped and plain. Smart little frocks are made of heavy white habutat. An unusually good model for a young girl in her teens is shown, made of white habutai The material is of a very heavy, lustrous quality. The middy blouse at he round neck and cuffs is ornamented with a line of colored embroidery and large ball buttons embroidered in color hang from the cuffs. The skirt is gathered in panel effect at the back and front. For the simplest of these cotton frocks all the old favorites are used-lawns, dimities, ginghams and Ginghams have grown grace from season to season until both plain and in checks and plaids they are often very lovely. No doubt we shall see worn during the summer many more frocks fashioned of the old new-fashioned ginghams.

Neckwear Gets Attention.

Among the many accessories of the tollette none commands more attention than the new neckwear. In previous years white was favored, but this season the collars with a touch of color will lead in popularity. Howone may wear almost any cut and kind and still be in style, for the modes offer much variety. Much originality is being displayed. The new narrower types of sailor and Eton collars are in evidence, and the fichu model is holding its own.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of Charff Flitchers

"When"and"If"

generation in the contract of the contract of

By R. RAY BAKER

(Copyright, 191s, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Arthur Calkins had dark gray eyes; Job as day clerk in the Wiaton hatel, wavy, light brown bair, no parents, a care-free nature, two handred thousand dollars-almost-and two prospective brides.

The gray eyes he acquired from his mother, the brown hair from his fath-

er, the snuny disposition from both.

He obtained the hotel job when grief over the death of Mrs. Calkins claimed her husband three months after her demise. That was when Arthur was twenty-four.

The two hundred thousand dollars was bequeathed to Arthur by his fath-er—"when" and "if."

The young man was to receive the and fortune on his twenty-seventh birthday anniversary, if by that time he was married to Winfred Sheldon, daughter of Herbert Sheldon, who had found some half million profit in humber. Mr. Calkins atpulated in the will that his san was not to get the inheri-tance unless he had lived on his own resources up to his twenty-seventh birthday and unless Miss Shebdon had become his wife, provided, it was stated in the document—Miss Sheldon herself did not break the engagement.

Arthur had become bethrothed to her on the day he cast his first yote, and his perents had approved so heartily that the "if" clause was just in the will in an attempt to seal the bargain. To what extent Arthur considered the clause as scaling was shown when, in his twenty-sixth year, he asked Miss Geraldine Fox, a cafeteria cashler, to

Now, Arthur was by no means a trifler or a crusher of mulden's hearts, at least not intentionally. He felt that he was sincere in both cases. He belleved in the doctrine that no man can love more than one woman at a time, besides his mother, but he was baying difficulties in deciding which of these particular two-both of them decidedly attractive girls—was the one.

Tuesdays and Thursdays he called on Miss Sheldon and on Wednesdays and Fridays he paid visits to the home of Miss Fox. All of his wooing was done in the evening, of course, for he was obliged to six behind the hotel desk seven days a week. As the two ladles lived in different cities, about sixty miles apart, and as they moved in distinctly different social circles, neither became aware of the existence of a

Nor was Miss Fox or her widowed mother cognizant of that marriage clause in the Calkins will. Arthur felt that he would find means to "get rid" of Miss Sheldon if he finally decided in favor of Miss Fox. There was some way, he told himself, to arrange it so Miss Sheldon would break the engagement.

Arthur lived in Lausing, while the Sheldons' home was in St. Johns, a small city about twenty miles north, and the Foxes resided in Jackson, & fulriy good-sized municipality some-what smaller than Lansing, and approximately forty inites south of the

initer place, At the time this story opens Arthur was getting worded. One reason was that it was nearing the time when he must marry Miss Sheldon or else the two hundred thousand, held in trust by Benjamin Trueman, a lifelong friend of Mr. Calkins, would go to charity. Another renson was that the subject of annothering engagements had been binted several times of late

by both the Sheldons and Foxes.

Thus matters stood one morning when Arthur walked into the hotel, went behind the desk, hung up his coat and hat, stuck a pencil behind his ear. glared at the hellboy dozing on a beach and received the greatest shock he had ever experienced before or after the death of his parents.

glance swept over-and then went back to—a folded newspaper that lay on the desk. A headline in the oblinary column rose right up and smote him between the eyes. The top lines of the

Benjamin Trueman, Lawyer, Dies Suddenly,

Arthur stared dully at the paper without seeing a word for the space of several muments, then came to himself and perused the story which informed blm that the aged attorney had been found dend in his office late the previous evening by a cleaning woman. The doctor, who was summoned, said heart failure had caused his death, and n letter, written the day before and left on the desk, showed that he had known of his condition and had had premonitions of his death. The letter said that he (Mr. Trueman) had lost every cent he possessed by speculation and that worry over this had caused the trouble that he felt would soon end

Arthur felt genuinely sorry, because Mr. Trueman had been such a close friend of his father and also because he himself had been fond of the old man. It was not until later in the day, however, that he became apprehensive that his own destiny might be affected by Trueman's losses. It was suggested to him by the proprietor of the

Pit's too bad boy," said the intter. "Old Trueman must have used up all that coin of yours. But don't worry about the future; you can have this

Job as long as you want it."
"Thanks," Arthur responded, more dryly than gratefully, and went out to investigate. He learned that not a single valuable paper or cent of currency had been found in Mr. Triteman's office or in the adjoining apartments where the lawyer had ted his lonely life. Arthur spent a restless night. He

and been counting on that money, particularly as he unticipated becoming some one's husband-just whose was

not yet to be determined. In the afternoon he went walking in larges of inhaling courage and hope along with fresh dr. A short distance from the hotel he all but collided with a fashiousdly-dressed girl, who was swingling along with a haughty galt expressive of a do-you-know-who-l-

am demeanor, "Well, Art!" she cried in susprise "How you startled me! I was just going to see you."

A smile lit up his face. Here was some one who could comfort him. "Come shead and see me, then," he suggested. "Til go back and I guess we can have the drawing room to our-

She went, and he told her of the developments of the last twenty-four hours. For some reason, however, her enthusiasm over the engagement had vanished, and instead of the sympathy he had a right to expect all he received was a diamond ring he had presented

to ber a few weeks preclaisly, "Par sorry," she said coldly, "but your position as clerk in the Winton,



Stared Dully at the Paper,

with no other prospects, makes it impossible for the to marry you. I have decided to accept the proposal of Eaton Gregory, who has asked me several times.'

When she had taken her disdainful departure, Earl bowed his head in abfect misery and shed big, wet tears on a monogramed handkerchief. That handkerchief—one-twelfth of a Christhas present-gave him an inspiration and he acted on it, with the result that he was soon equalling out of town on an interurban local.

He arrived at the home of his finicee, the only one he had left, late in the afternoon, and accepted an invi-

tation to dinner.
"I won't reveal the disaster until I get food," he told himself, with the fresiment from his other fluncee in

When the meal had been concluded and the two young people were alone. Arthur, with considerable misglvings, unfolded his tale of wee.

"I'm just a poor hotel clerk," he said with a choking voice, "so I've come to release you from our engagement."

There were tears in her eyes as she took one of his hands in both of hers. "Why?" she inquired, on the verge of sobbing. "Don't you care for me any more?"

He felt dazed; this treatment was so

Mifferent.

"Yes—yes," he replied, somewhat husklis, "but you don't want to marry me, flow that I've got to work for small wages the rest of my life."

She wined her eyes with a tiny

plece of silk and then looked ardently into his grey ones.

"Arthur Calkins," she said carnestly,
"I don't care for your money. I'd marry you if you didn't have any job at all, and take in washing, if necessary, to support us. Fortunately," she added, "that won't be necessary."

That night, when he returned hotel. Arthur Calkins found a letter awaiting him. It had been a ditten by Lawyer Trueman just before his death and had been delayed in the mail. One paragraph said:

"My Dear Friend :- Now that I feel my strength going. I want you to know that I remained faithful to my trust. You will find the two hundred thousand deliars inheritance in negotiable bonds, made out in your name, if you will pry up the board under the i t leg of the foot of the bed in my room.

So Arthur Calkins fulfilled all the terms of his father's will; for, you see, Winifred Sheldon had turned out to be the right kind of a real girl in spite of her parents' money, while Miss Fox semctimes there is something in a name.

Styles Never Change.

From fresco paintings of women in the Cretan palaces of about 2000 B. C. It is learned that the women of that time pinched in their waists, wore ciaborate coiffures, shoes with high heels and hats which might have come from a Parisian hatshop.

Children's Health Exercises.

Teach your child to sil, stand and walk in an erect posture. Set a good example of this by your own conduct. Here suggestion thus has a powerful induence. Spend three minutes per day with the children in taking vigorous breathing exercise-lifting the chest, expanding the lungs to their greatest capacity, holding the breath, exhaling to the limit and the like, all together All will seen become foul of this little drill, as they almost feel the increase in the glow of good health,

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SPIRIT STILL THERE

French Patriotism Defies Hun Frightfulness.

Refugee Gives Thrilling Account of Children in Devastated Town Sing-ing the "Marselliaise" Despite Orders Forbidding It,

There are many persons, by no means all of whom are French, who think that the Marsellinise is the very finest of all war songs. Certainly it is a great song of freedom as well as of France, and is associated historically with the progress of liberty among the nations. Youthful America used it before the Star Spangled Banner had been composed; new-born free Russia still rings it, scarcely less often than its own new national hymn. It blinds to-gether in the memory of Frenchmen a hundred thrilling scenes of their country's history; and to this resary of patriotism new Jewels are added as the great war goes forward. It is not easy to read manioved the narrative of how, although sternly proscribed, it was sang receally in one of the invaded districts. A refugee told the story to the American novelist, Mrs. Dorothy Cantield Fisher;
We have tried our best to keep the

life of French children what it ought to be. I remember hast year Aunt Louise hught a group of children in our part of the town to sing the Margelliatse. The studio of my cousin Jean is at the back of the house and high my; and so she thought the children's values could put by heard from dren's voices could not be heard from the street. The mayor heard of what she was doing, and sent word that he should like to hear them slog. The news spread rapidly. When he arrived with the city council, coming in one by one, as if merely to make a call, they found the blg studio full to overflowing with their fellow citizens-the old men and women who are the fellow eltizen's left there. Two or three hundred of them were there-the most representative people of the town, all In black, all so silent, so old and so sad. The children were quite abashed by such an audience and filed up on the little platform shyly—our poor, thin, shabby, white-faced children, 50 or 60 of them.

There was a pause. The children were half afraid to begin; the rest of us were thinking mensily that we were running a great risk. Suppose the children's voices should be heard in the street, after all. Suppose the German police should enter and find us assembled thus. It would mean horrors and miseries for every family represented. The mayor stood near the children to give them the signal to he-gin-and dared not. We were silent, our hearts beating fast.

Then all at once the littlest ones of all began in their high, sweet treblo those words that mean France, that mean liberty, that mean life itself to

"Allons, enfants de la patrie," they sang, tilling their heads back like little birds; and all the other children followed: "Against us floats the red flag of tyranny l' We were on our feet in an instant. It was the first time any of us had heard it sung since-since our men marched away. I began to tremble all over, so that I could hardly stand. Everyone stared up at the children; everyone's face was dead white to the lips. The children sang on-sang the chorus, sung the second stanza,

When they began the stanza, "Sacred lote of our fatherland, sustain our avenging arms," the mayor's old face grew livid. He whirted about to the audience, his, white hair like a lion's mane, and with a gesture swept us all into the song: "Liberty, our adored liberty, fight for thy defenders!"

There were three hundred voices shouting it out, the tears streaming down our cheeks. If a regiment of German guards had marched into the room we would not have turned our heads. Nothing could have stopped us then. We were only a crowd of old men and defenseless women and children, but we were all that was left of France in our French town. - Youth's Companion.

"The other day I heard about a perfeetly healthy man (not of military age) who said he was going to Honojulu to 'get away from the war.' He didn't 'believe in the war,' thinks the war a 'mistake,' and all that sort of

Well, I wonder if he thinks the rest of us are infatuated with the war! Are you? Is France? Wouldn't we we trying to? "When I heard about this man I

felt like sending him the following telegram: 'Say, mister, come back and do your stare. This is your world just as much as ours. You can't run away and leave the job of trying to save it to the rest of us. If you think it can be saved without the use of guns and swords, come back and show us how. But don't stand there and look superior. You can't get away with that. Cut out your airs and tell us what to do. If you still think you must go-go for what you are-a welcher and a quitter."-American Magazine.

Her Method of Reading.

While mother was arranging the pantry shelves Mae handed her the spice boxes, mentioning each spice by name. Presently she said: "Mamma, I can read.

"Can you, dear?" remarked her mother.

"Yes, matame," said Mae, "But I don't read like you, I read by smell?

Japanese Rice Cultivation. Twelve thousand square miles-7,-630,000 acres-constitute the rice land of Japan, which feeds a nation of about 50,000,000 people on an average of a pound a day for each person. It takes 135 days to grow a crop of rice, and in Japan the laborious work of coltivation is done almost entirely by

hand.

WHY =

Quiet Little Belgian City Is But a Memory

Nieuport lies upon the Yser, the tidal stream that stopped the German rush for Calais. That June before the world went mad, the peaceful town drowsed in the sun-the pearly Relglass sun that natators love. The man went dawn to the sea in their fishing boats, or worked their fields; old work. en, their lace upon their knees, sat in a patch of shade before the door and plied their hobbins; children, with shrill sweet voices, darted about like birds; the creaking wata went to and fro piled high with the harvest. Four thousand simple folk, exclaims a writer in the Atlantic. Not one remains. Their houses, too, are gone. Their ancient church, their historic tower, are mounds of rule. And still the bissing shells, hour by hour, day, by day, tear down the crumbling walls, adding fresh ruin to a scene most desolate. The people of the sun are gone. Another race inhabits there. They live in holes beneath the ground. They come not forth except to kill.

ITALIANS FIGHT IN ARMOR

How Improvements in Defensive De vices Have Been Made Ouring the Long Conflict in Europe.

"No helligerent has shown more resourcefulness than the Italian in devising novel means of offense and de fense," says a writer in Wide World Magazine, "The Italian army was the only one to enter the wor with a trench belief and a steel chest-pro-tector, and it is now provided with a more efficient body shield than is possessed by any other of the warring na-tions. Early in the war it was discovered by the Italians that many lives could be saved in skirtaishing at close quarters if the soldiers carried or pushed bags of said in front of them, and the present holy shield has been an outgrowth of that blen. They are made in the oneman and two-man type. The former are wern by infantry advancing in the open, attached to the shoulders by a pair of light steel arms, and are long enough to protect the head and vital organs of a man standing erect. Lying at full length, or even crouching, it covers him completely. Each shield is pierced with a small, round cychole and an oblong loophole for firing from, both of which may be closed by a sliding door when not in use. The two-man shield is principally used in wire entting. It is carried on the back of one man, who may also work his rifle from a loophole in the top, while a second man works a long wire cutter through a hole at the bottom. It is held up by short legs if the first man desires to move independently."

Why Orient Needs Schools,

The Orient now wants, more than anything else in the world, better edu-cational facilities. Ask a citizen of any Oriental country what three things

he most desires for his people. Two of the answers may vary according to local conditions, but one is uniformly the same from Sapporo to Hyderabad: better schools. Not all schools are so favorably situated as St. John's in Shanghal. There are hundreds of millions of people in Asia whose entire family income is not equal to the \$220 Mexican (approximately \$150 American currency) which St. John's is able to charge for annual tuition. It is not the aim of every school to become self-supporting. The plary of the Christian ideal has always been that its primary care is for the poor and unfortunate. But every year the mission schools are able toshift their work more from the purelycharity basis toward one of self-re-

specting independence. Western education is now so highly-prized that pupils and parents alikeare willing to make superlative sacrifices to acquire it.-Tyler Dennett, in.

Why French Shoes Are Uniform. In the effort to reduce the cost of shoes, the French government has re-cently enacted a law providing for the facture of a uniform tyr that could be offered for sale at a com paratively low price. The ordinance provides that the ministry of war should, as far as possible, supply with leather the shoe manufacturers designated by agreement with the minister of commerce. The manufacturers thus selected must undertake to make shoes conforming to models furnished by the minister of commerce, and to furnish them to shoe dealers, under the name of "national shoes," at prices fixed by the minister of commerce. The sheet shall be marked as "national shoes" and shall be stomped with the maximum iselling price to the public, as

well as the name of the manufacturer. Why Scarecrows Are Nude.

French peasants living in the northern half of France, largely occupied by armies, probably haven't bought any new Sunday suits since the war began. It has been impossible to spare transportation for carrying stocks of goods. Railway fares to the shops of Amiens or Paris are so high that the peasant would walk before he would pay them. And he wouldn't walk because that would take too much time away from his fields which are being tenderly nursed and cosened into bringing forth extra yields. The old result is that the thousands of scare-crows, which the thrifty French have all over their farms to cut down the loss of seed and crops to a minimum. have been directed of their sulls and given straw substitutes. The peasants are wearing the scarecrows' clothing-

His Last Resort, Maybe.

There's one New York man who evidently helieves the courts to be omnipotent. He has trustingly asked that an order he issued compelling his wife to keep quiet .- Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST.

302 THAMES STREET

rwa Doors North of Post Off e

NEW PORT, R. L.

GET YOUR

ICE CREAM

Koschny's

230 & 232 THAMES STREE .

Branch Store, 16 Brosaws

Cake, Ice Cream,

CONFECTIONERY.

STRICTLY PIRST CLASS

EVE **13** (

WATER

ald, PERSONS destrons if baying wate patroduced into their red ence or places a bastness, bloobt make spillection to the of fice, Mariboro Street, near Thames OUY NORMAN, Treasurer.





Have you noticed that the women who have system in their work elmost invariably appear to have the least to do?

FOR THE INVALID'S TRAY.

For the whimsical palate of an inn dainty is more acceptable, whatever it may be, if



served in some unusual form. For the busy housewife who has but one pair of hands to perform all duties, time is a most valuable asset, and she has little for frills. However a few minutes spent in garnishing and arranging a dish will make all the

difference between receiving and enting it with anticipation, or refusing it altogether. So many fetching things may be done with ordinary things in the home, for example, d whole set of dishes may be made from a few lemons. Cut the lemon that has a good projection for a spout into a cream pitcher, cut a ring of rind for the handle, scoop out the pulp and volta | a pitcher, not for cream, but for

Cut a lemon the other way across, put on two little handles and have a sugar bowl, the half of a lemon a Mttle smaller with one handle will be a Pigs, using toothpicks for legs, may be made, eyes of black plas, de lighting the heart of a child. With dates and figs, turtles, with peanuts various figures, even a whole man may be made by using toothpicks and cork.

Fruit Cream .- Beat the white of an egg, two tablesnoonfuls of augar, and half a glass of grape jelly until it is stiff enough to stand. Serve in sherbet caps with a bit of whipped cream on top.

Rice Cream,-Blend a tablespoonful of rice flour with cold milk, add it to a plut of scalding milk, a pinch of sait and three tablespoonfuls of sugar, cook until well done. Pour out into a pretty dish and serve with cream and more sugar if desired. An egg dropped into a ramekin with a tablespoonful of cream, set in the oven in water and baked just long enough to set the egg, is delicious when seasoned with a dash of sait and paprika.

In all homes there are some choice this of chine, glass and silver, which will be used to advantage on the invallel's tray. Colored foods, like jetlies and gelatin desserts look well in

Necie Maxwell

Undestrable impression. "Some men," sold Uncle Eben, "talks 8) Parch bout how honest dev is dat des sounds like des was inwardly Theilia' wif a terrible temptation."

Keep Watch Over Thoughts. the of a responsibility we have in bethe mongret thought-bables and k a them away. Exchange.

AMERICAN FACES DEATH TO GET OPPORTUNITY AS MANUFACTURER

Story of Meteoric Rise of Man From Poverty to Leading Builder of Airplanes in England-Without a Penny, He Joins British Army and Deliberately Breaks Rules to Employ Talents in More Effective Service.

"Oh! Is that so? Then you are just

Mr. Whitehead took the owner of the

bullding to the aforementioned hotel

and bought function for him. He told him of his alrelane dream, and

Yaughan Thompson-for that was the

name of the owner-was impressed by

"It sounds very good to me. If it

will help win the war I am for it. I

are going to the front temorrow, and

you can take the building and do what you want to with it. And I have two

hundred pounds cash, and as I don't

expect ever to come back you can take

that, too, and use it the best way you can. It will be at your disposal in a month."

Mr. Thompson went away. He was

killed, as he predicted, just a year

Contract for Six Fiyers.

Mr. Whitehead, being a skilled me-

chanic, put the old machinery in the

Thompson property in the best condi-

tion he could, made a few purchases

on credit, and went to the air depart-

ment with this proposal: "You may send your inspector to my machine

shop any time you wish. I should

like a contract to build six airplanes, and they will be as good as any other

factory was of sufficient capacity for

a triffing order of that kind, and there-upon the 450-acre Whitehead company

On the strength of his order for six

government machines Mr. Whitehead

was able to make such purchases as he

needed for his small undertaking. He

also borrowed \$35 to pay two mechan-ics who helped him the first week.

From that the industry grew. He sur-trounted obstacles that would have awed almost anyone, and did things

which astonished the eleverest business men of England. But he achiev-

ed results. He finished his six ma-chines in fair less than the specified

time, and then he got a contract for

The works grew; and the orders

grew also. He built a great airdronic

faring a field of hundreds of acres,

and, to the antazement of government

officials who thought his field was no

use as a training station because of

the fact that a river flowed through it, he burled the river. He diversed

a stream so that it is now not to be

The lunch which he gave the other day marked the end of the second year

of active full operation. There is no telling where it will end.

FLAG WITH FIVE STARS

Plitsfield, Mass .-- There's a

service flag with five stars at the home of Paul A. Jones. But that's not enough, he thinks. He

is planning to add three more

Walter, the youngest, who will

be eighteen soon, plans to enlist

and two more sons are in class

Al of the draft. Five are al-

ready in various camps through-

Five of the boys have "war

WILD DUCK WITH STEEL BAND

It Was Killed, but Presence of the

Steel Ring Has Not Been Explained.

has been hunting at Bullard's Station

for several days, brought back a right

foot of a Mallard hen duck that he

killed bearing a steel ring. He cannot

account for the ring on the wild duck's

leg, and is seeking an explanation.

While hunting Mr. Johnson says he

killed six wild geese and 17 Mallard

As to the steel ring, Henry Merkel

offers a possible explanation. Mr.

Merkel says that he recalls a story in

a magazine some time ago to the ef-

fect that the government had released a number of ducks with steel rings on

from those who killed the birds, show-

Hurt by Life Preserver.

Paducah, Ky .-- James Moore was a

paisenger on the steamer City of

Cairo. A windstorm broke over the

river. The boat was caught. A life

preserver was hurled by the wind

The Philips Family

The name "Philip" is of Greek ori-

gin and means originally "horse-lover." As a surname it existed in

very early history, and was known among Romans as well as Greeks. In

fact, as every historical student re-

members, the name occurs in practi-

cally every civilized country. A sloane at many lists of kings will

make that clear, for in most of them -

the name Pldkp is to be found. As

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

in of nationality the name has,

n fire, no value, though probably or a Print to see, then people it con-

50.5

an upper deck, fracturing

their legs and asking for a

ing where they were killed.

Johnson

who

out the country.

DAD TO HAVE SERVICE

seen on his property.

stare.

maker in the country can give you."

the man I want to see."

it. He said;

from that day.

hegan its cureer.

a hundred.

1 London,-With all of its cases That's my building." meteoric rises from poverty and humbleness to wealth and sucthe United States furnishes nothing more striking than that of J. A. Whitehead, president of of J. A. Whitehead, prestuem of the Whitehead Altereft company of England, but it should be stated that Mr. Whitehead, though a Britisher now, has American citizenship papers and got his business training in San

Unknown two years ago, Mr. Whitehead now is one of the most promi-nent men in Grout Britain, and in its industrial life is easily one of the most shining figures. He started his career two and a half years ago with no asset in the world except credit with a small hotelkeeper in a London sub-urb. Now he owns the biggest airplane factory in Great Britain and has under his ownership 450 acres of factory buildings and airdromes. His first pay roll was \$35 a week, with horrow ed money. His pay roll new is \$00, 000 a week. He recently obtained permission from the treasury department of England to Increase his capitaliza-tion by \$5,000,000, and so complete was the confidence of English investors in his ability to "make good" that the amount was subscribed before the bonds were Issued.

Airplane Yet in Infancy.

Mr. Whitehead is a far seeing man He says the airplane business, despite lts magical development during war time, is just in its infuncy; that when the war is over there will be flying machine services for mail and pas sengers and expresses all over world, and that where thousands of toachines are required now tens of thousands will be needed after the war. He predicts that the airplane industry will see the same wonderful transformation that the automobile industry experienced some (wenty years hack.

Furthermore, Mr. Whitehead say: that the day the war is over he will start machines on a flight to New York, and he has no doubt that within a short time he will have established, in co-operation with others, a regular mail service between the metropolis of Europe and the metropolis of the western hemisphere.
It is, of course, not possible to go

into details in describing the airplane works which Mr. Whitehead has built. It is one of the wonder spots of England, and the thousands of employees whom I saw at their work one day this week are turning out these "eyes of the army" at a rate which may well cause ainrm to the Huns, who perhaps as soon as anyone else realized that the great war would be won in the air.
Mr. Whitehead believes that the war will be won in the air, and he says there is no question that the English manufacturer, supplemented by his American industrial captain, will provide the machines which will give the allies an overwhelming superiority.

At a recent luncheon given at Mr. Whitehead's home, Buccleuch on the Thames, he told privately the story of his marvelous career. This is

Sentenced to Be Shot.

At the outbreak of the war Mr. Whitehead, then on the sunny side of forty, was in San Francisco just get-ting on his feet after a rather adventurous experience which had taken him to all parts of the world and in a way gave him the reputation, as he now humorously says, of a "black sheep." The turning point in his career had come at Monte Carlo some years before. He received financial aid which enabled him to shift his course in life and take a turn for the better.

As soon as war was declared, although he had become an American citizen, he enlisted in a British regiment and came to England. He was at the baitle of Antwerp, and there, after watching the work of enemy airplanes, reached the conclusion that sirplanes would decide the war sooner or later.

To get out of the army was not an casy task. He did it by insubordination, and when sentenced to be shot produced his American citizenship papers and said that he didn't think the authorities would kill him. They They paid very little attention to his claim that he had committed a breach of discipline for the sole purpose of employing his talents in a more effective way to the service of his country. He was sent back home with black mark against him, filled with chagrin, but glowing with confidence e could manufacture airplanes on a big scale and be a factor in the determination of the world struggle.

He had not a cent. He had no friends who could help. His parents, quite naturally, turned a deaf ear to his overtures for aid. His first step was to go to the war office and as he Moore's skull. laughlingly says, with true American optimism, ask for an order to build sirplanes. When asked if he had a factory he replied that he had. Then he went out to look for one, so that the government authorities could verify

Commandates a Machine Shop, Out in a London suburb, where he had a hotel man for an acqualatance. he found an old machine shop in which were a few lathes and some benches. He inspected it as well as he could through the windows, borrowed a pot of point and a brush and ladder and began to paint his name on the front of the bullding. He had it fairly well done when a man came along and said:

"What are you doing there?" "I am painting my name on this

bullding." "And what are you doing that for?

RECORD BY TILLY ALCARTRA

Famous Holstein Recently Came Through With New High Mark of 40.56 Pounds of Butter,

"You can't keep a good man down." and this aphorism is as true of cows as it is of men. In proof of which is the news that the famous purched Holstein, Tilly Alcartra, is again at her old tricks of rolling up records. She recently dropped her sixth calf, a helfer, and gave such promise of another successful laciation period ahead of her that her owners decided to put

her on test.

She came through with a new mark for seven days with 40.50 pounds of butter out of 729.1 pounds of milk, which shows the pace she is making in the yearly lest she is on.

With this record she is the twenty fifth "40-pound" Holstein cow.

Tilly Alcarira has to her credit the production of 30,451.4 pounds of milk yielding 1,189.03 pounds of butter in



365 days. In two years she produced 60,278 pounds of milk; in three years she produced 86,678 pounds of milk; in four years, 103,099.3 pounds of milk, and in five years she has produced 123,-351 pounds of milk and 4,856,5 pounds of butter. She is the champion longdistance cow. At the time of her freshening she was nine years, three months and two days of age.

GIVE COWS BALANCED RATION

Protein, Carbohydrates and Fats Are Used by Animals in Quite Differ-ent Proportions.

In feeding dairy cows the best resuits are always secured and the most economic use of feeds is obtained by providing a balanced ration. Careful studies have shown that the three classes of autrients in feeds, proteins, carbohydrates, and fats, are used by different animals in quite different proportions. A ration that supplies these nutrients in the proportion that the animal requires, is called a balanced ration. When enough of each of these classes is fed there is no waste, caused by feeding an unnecessary amount of one class of nutrients. Protein is used by the animal chiefly to form the muscles or lean flesh of the body, the hair, the horns, the hoofs and the casein in the milk. The carbohydrates and the fat are a source of energy in the body, as well as that of the body fat and the fat in the milk.

The compounding of a balanced ration is not difficult if one has at hand tables which show the digestible nutrients of the various feeds. Many farmers, however, obtain good results by more simple methods, and have found the following rules useful:

1. Feed all the roughage that the cow will eat up clean,

2. If the roughage contains eight to ten pounds of leguminous hay, such as clover, cowpea or alfalfa, mix the grain ration so that it will contain from 14 to 16 per cent of protein. If the roughage does not contain a large proportion of leguminous hay, but is composed largely of corn silage, cornstalks, and timothy hay, mix the grain ration to contain 20 to 24 per cent of protein.

3. To cows such as Jerseys or Guernseys, giving milk testing 4 per cent in ture at the rate of one pound to every three pounds of milk produced. To cows giving milk which tests 31/2 per cent in butterfat or less, feed one pound of the grain mixture to every three and one-half to four pounds of milk produced.

4. If the cow is in poor flesh and is giving a good flow of milk, she will usually respond to heavier feeding and the grain ration should be increased,

A copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 748, which discusses the feeding of dairy cows, will be sent free on application to the division of publications, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SHIP COWS WITHOUT HORNS

Horned Animals Should Be Tied Securely to Preclude Possibility of Injury to Others,

If possible, ship only animals without horns. In case horned animals are shipped they should be tied securely or penned off in one end of the car to preclude the possibility of injuring other animals during the trip.

Similarly, when bulls are shinned in mixed loads, they should be securely penned apart from the females.

Other conditions being equal, it is advisable to load a car to capacity, as the animals travel better where there is a minimum of space in which to move about.

Another fligth Exploded

In ferror thos, vi is a non-way hold and from sive, one nitrilated it to be sinch order. But we have south the property of the second seco definition to a region rule. But we know derivation there was, the transit of the found in the bland of the first temps of the first temps of the first temps. In the former of the first of the fact of the former between the control of the former below the first of the former between the former between the former between the control of the former between the fo



FEEDS FOR GROWING CHICKS

Suitable Rations Described for Young Fowls From Ten Days Up, Wheat-

Eating Age, (Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

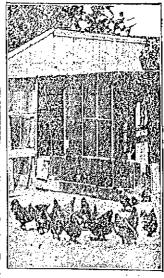
After the chicks are ten days old, a good growing mash, composed of two parts by weight of bran, two parts intidlings, one part cornmeal, one part low-grade wheat flour or red-dog middlings, and 10 per cent sifted beef scrap, may be placed in a hopper and left before them all the time. The mash may be fed either wet or dry;
If wet, only enough moisture (either milk or water) should be added to make the feed crumbly, but in no sense sloppy. When this growing mush or mixture is not used, a kopper confaining bran should be accessible to the chickens at all times.

After the chickens are two months old they may be fed four times daily, with good results. After they are three months old, three feedings a day are enough.

When one has only a few chickens, It is less trouble to purchase the pre-pared chick feeds, but where a considerable number are reared it is some times cheaper to buy the finely cracked grains and mix them together. Some chick fends contain a large quantity of grit and may contain grains of poor quality, so that they should be care fully examined and guaranty as to

quality secured before purchase.

As soon as the chickens will cat the whole wheat (usually in about eight weeks), cracked corn, and other grains, the small-sized chick feed can be eliminated. In addition to the above feeds the chicken's growth can be bastened if they are given sour milk, skim milk, or buttermilk to drink. Growing chickens kept on a good range may bo given all their feed in a hopper, mix-



Flock Scratching for Feed.

Ing two parts by weight of cracked corn with one part of wheat, or equal parts of crucked corn, wheat, and oats in one hopper and the dry mash for chickens in another. The beef scrap may he left out of the dry mash and fed in a separate hopper, so that the chickens can eat all of this feel they desire. If the beef scrap is to be fed separately it is advisable to wait until the chicks are ten days' old, although some poultrymen put the beef scrap before the young chickens at the start without bad results.

Chickens confined to small yards should always be supplied with green feed, such as lettuce, sprouted outs, alfalfa, or clover, but the best place to raise chickens successfully is on a good range where no extra green feed is re quired. Where the chickens are kept in small bare yards, fine charcoal grit, and oyster shell should be kept before the chickens all the time, and cracked or ground hone may be fed. The bone is not necessary for chickens that have

WHEN FOWLS BEGIN TO LAY

Small Breeds Produce Eggs When Only Six Months Old—Keep Growing for Early Maturity.

Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc., begin to lay when about seven months old, if properly cared for. Leghorns, Minorcas, etc. begin when about six months old. Feed well, and keep the chicks growing to obtain early meturity.

Eggs Cost Little. Remember that eggs produced in the backyard flock cost very little, as the fowls are fed largely upon waste materials.

Tales of John Redmond. John Redmond, the late Irish lead-

er, is said to have acquired his orator-ical power by following a queer precept of his blographer, L. G. Redmond-Howard. In his schooldays John studled under Bell, a distinguished electionist. "Listen to all Bell has to say. advised Redmond-Howard. "but den't do anything he says. Yan do it better yourse'd." A good story is told by Ulfred Weynell of John Red-mend's "termy efforts, which brought n modest five dellars a vector late Land Russell explained: "You dealt may be seen that the follow took it? This is not a layer taken took? The work of Wey (1), and worse Laive taken mark."

!******************* The Hospitable Gate

By ABBIE FARWELL BROWN of The Vigilantes,

Millions entered by that Hospitable Sate which America left open to the strangers from all lands. Millions of the paor, the friendless, the war-weary, to whom America offered pros-perlty, friend-lap and paner. They hame from the ends of the earth. Serblaus, Greeks, Prench, Russians, Rolians, Armenians, Poles—a hundred races and more jostled over the threshold. We welcomed them all too readily, some thought, fearing for our "unguarded gates," as one poet called them. Many had not, as un-other poet accused, sufficient fielth in the miscalled "seum of the earth,"

Many of these became citizens, and in turn helped to order the affairs of the great government which had opened its door to them. Some re-moined allens. But all profited by our laws and opportunities.

There came wor! The worst war

which the world has ever known. A war of right against wrong; and presently America was in it. But first by thousands our friends went back through the Hospitable Gate. Scrbiann, Greeks, Russians, French, Italians—how many more?—returned to the countries they had never renounced, to fight for the freedom of small nations against a tyrant foe who threatened the very existence of liberty.

Out of our Hospitable Gate they went, back to the ends of the earth; carrying to the desperately fighting lands the news of what American democracy means. They bore living witness of the American idea to the struggling small nations. In the martyred small nations they are spreading the gospel of American brotherhood and hope. In the trenches of Belgium; In the hideous German prisons slan, Polish, French, Italian, English prisoners are haddled, there is secret talk of what America does for her friends; of her strength, power and generosity.

If will not be forgotten. Echoes will be whispered when their poor lips are dumb. Serbian exites talk it over in their flight. Armentan refugees tive upon the hope of it. The man who once blucked boots in New York gosslps secretly about it in the mountains of Greece, The Chicago ex-walter Greece, whispers it in dissatisfied Hungary. The former Philadelphia fruit merchant tells of II in the streets of Rome. The one-time rag-picker of Boston sighs for it in the disorderly streets of Moseow. They have known. They can tell! Everywhere the news is spreading; even in muzzled Austria. In Germany Heelf, scaled to the truth from outside, there are scared, whilspered runners.

For Germans and Austrians went home too, to fight against their late neighbors. To fight at last against America, the hostess who had welconted them kindly. That was tragle; but it was not dishonest. (The dis-honesty is in that "invisible army" of sneaks and spies who remained in our midst, undeclared, to stab their adopted country in the intimacy of a Judas friendship!)

Yes, even through Germany sceps the news of democracy, that went back through the Gate, once so has pltable to all! Those devoted, misgulded soldiers, sacrificed by the hundred thousand to Prussian ambition echo it in their broken-hearted diaries, Those quieted revolutionists, watching the starved children and desperate women in the empty Austrian market places, will remember it. The wounded Hungarians will whisper it in the Red Cross hospitals. Nay, the haughty Prussian officers will meet it at last in the steely eyes of our young American heroes. They will recognize it in their defent.

For out of the Hosnitable Gate has gone another vast horde; a dedicated army, a consecrated navy. They are steaming to the very frontiers of autocracy, tyranny and greed. With the invincible sword of liberty they will enforce the principles which that Hospitable Gate has always symbolas the entrance to a s of democracy.

So this is what our Hospitable Cate has meant, both ways. It is an aveand for the distribution of the American idea. We did not realize that in the old days, dld we?

We need not have feared! Our free hospitality was part of the heavenordered plan.

NO USE FOR LATIN. **BUT GOOD ON SWEDISH**

St. Paul, Minn,-A man anpiled for admission to the marine corps. He was being examined to test his vision. For this test a card bearing these letters is used: A. E. L. T. Y. P. H. E. A. L. T. The applicant gazed at the card for a time and then turned to the physician and sald:

"I'm not sure what the word is, but I think it's Aeltyphealt. If that were Swedish I'd have no trouble at all, but never was much good on these Latin words."

Girls to Farm Tract,

Pittsburgh, Pn.-Girl students of the Margaret Morrison school of the Carnegle Institute of Technology will farm twenty-sere tract at Glenn camp, up the Allegheny valley, this summer.

Perches should be placed on a level (about 18 inches from the floor) (vold the birds all crowding on the higher roosts.

Care for Incubators. Closs and distance the Incubators

that have been used previously and let them air out before using them this season.

Hisorica' and Genealogical. Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department he following rules must be absolutely ob-

the following rates must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.

2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.

3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with elearners.

4. Write on one ide of the paper only,

5. In nawering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.

6. The paper of the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.

6. To forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped cavelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, JUSE 12, 1918.

NOTES.

OLD SIGNS IN NEWPORT

Mrs. Cowley kept a ceffee house and ascembly uson in Church street. When the British took pessession of the island they hang out a crown, and after that it was known as the "Crown Coffee House." She lost nothing by this change of colors for her rooms were a popular place of amusement while the Hritish were here; and when the French came it was still Mrs. Cowley's assembly room that was selected for balts and other entertainments. Evidently Mrs. Cowley inderstood her husiness. The "Raker's Arms" was near the Point Ferry and "Pitt's Head" Tavern, a building which sloud on the corner of Charles street and Washington Square. When Old Fellows Hall was built this building was moved back on Charles street. It is still standing and is used for a dwelling. In 1753 the "Pitt's Head" was run by James Brooks, who made a specialty of Madeira and Vidonia wines; and in 1773 it was kept by Robert Lallibridge, Jr., who informed the public that year that he had procured a new coach for pleasure driving, with a good coachman and a pair of horses. The coach was large enough to carry four persons comfortably, and the expense for each person was little more than riding in a chaise.

The "King's Arms," a coffee house

man and a pair of norses. The coach was large enough to carry four persons comfortably, and the expense for each person was little more than riding in a chaise.

The "King's Arms," a coffee house near the Point Bridge, was kept by Abigail Stoneman, who took pains to make it known that she had a good dancing reom, "which any civil and polite person could have, with music and lights, on the payant of a quarter of a dollar from each gentleman." The hours from 6 to 0 during the evening. This was in 1773.

The "Leoust Stump," as early as 1769, was improved by John Chaming, whose father, Jehn, was the founder of the Chaming family in Newport. Later, the "Leoust Stump" was occulied by Joseph B-leber, binss founder, who made many of the andirons and fenders that are now sought by the collectors of old furniture. The same year the "Marquis of Granby" hung over the door of a tavern kept by John Fry—a stone house owned by Joh Almy and situated "a little to the north of the Court House, on a street leading to the hayscales."

THE STAMP OFFICERS OF 1765. Martin Howard was born in Newport and was the son of Martin Howard. He studied haw with Junes Honeyman, Jr., whose daughter he married. He practiced law in all of the courts of the state, and represented Newport in the General Assembly. In 1775 he accepted office under the stamp act, and this drew upon him the vengeance of the neople for on August 27, 1765, his effigy was taken in a cart by the mob with the effigy of Johnston and Moffatt, and drawn through the streets of the town with halters about their necks, and were then hong up in the front of the Court House. On the evening the mob cut down thir effigies and burned them. The next day the moh met again and went to the house of Mr. Howard, and plundered it, and broke the windows and doors, &c. Howard then took refuge on board of a British ship in the harbor. He estimated his loss by the mob at 970 pounds sterling. Howard was appointed by the British government chief justice of the colony of North Carolina, He held his o

resided in the Freebody house or Giles' house on the cerner of Division and Mary streets.

Augustus Johnston was born in New Jersey, at Amboy, in 1730. His mother was a liugnot, her maiden name was Lucas. She at one time had resided at Newport with her father. Upon the decease of her busband, the father of Augustus, Mrs. Johnston returned with her son to Newport, when she married Matthew Robinson, then a successful practicing lawyer. Augustus studied law in the office of his stepiather. He was admitted to the bar and commenced practicing in his profession with success in Newport. Upon the decease of Mr. Daniel Updike, in 157. he was elected Attorney General, and was annually re-elected for eight years to the same office. He was an exceedingly popular officer, and the General Assembly in a token of its appreciation of his merits gave his surname to the town of Johnston in 1759.

In 1765 he agreed to accept the office of stamp master, and this aroused the indignation of the people; they beset his house, destroyed his furniture, and scized him, and after subjecting him to many indignities they compelled him to decline the cifice to which he had been appeinted. In 1776 he was appointed by the British government Judge of Vice Admiratly for South Ckrolina, which he held, and speut a part of each year in the South until the commencement of the revolution.

During the cerepton of Newport by the British army, he remained in Newport with his family, and held several appointments. When he was appointed appointments of the revolution.

property are the "Adams" cottages," but he British army, he remained in Newport with his family, and held several appointments. When he was made aware that the British were to evacuate the island in the latter part of 1779, he regretted the part he had taken in the contest and the thought of abandoning his home and his property operated upon his mind and induced, as was supposed, apoplesy, of which he died a few days before the evacuation, at the age of 49 years, leaving one son and three daughters. His son, Matthew R. Johnston, entered the British army and served with distinction at the siege of Dunkirk, during the carapaign in Holland and afterwords in the west Indies. After the peace of 1900 he seld his commission in the army and returned to his native Neyport and resided there, and at Portsmouth, up to his death, May 5th 1818, when he was in the 56th year of his age.

Dr. Thomas Modatt, was a native of

a man of learning and of science. He practiced his profession in Newport up to the tame of the passage of the stamp act and was an open advocate of that measure in 1765. The mob altacked his lease on Broadway, which is now known as the old thacard-Wanton house, and destroyed his household formitter with a valuable fibrary, scientific apparatus and collection, and forced De. Moffart to take refuge on board a British vessel of war then in the harbor of New Jondon, where he was appointed comptroller of the customs. He was greatly exasperated against the colonies, and against Rhode Island in particular, and while in New London wrote namy letters to government officials in England. He had a valuable farm in Narragansett which was afterwards confiscated. He chimed damages for his losses by the mob in Newport in the sum of 1310 pounds sterling. The colony claimed that these damages were exaggerated.

QUERIES.

10162. MOTT—Who was Mavy, wife of Jacob Mott, whose daughter Am married Thomas Weaver, Dec. 11, 1745?—J. J. M.

10163. W1NG—What is the parentage of John Wing, who mayried Mary Bannister, Oct. 6, 1715?—N.W.

10164. ROWLAND -- Who was Abi-1004. ROWLAND—Who was Angail —, wife of Loar Howland? They were married Dec. —, 1056. Can may one give the day of the month? Was there any issue?—R. B. H.

10165. MOULDER—Nicholas Monlder was married to Christian —, June 10, 1653. Can any one givene Christian's surname? Would also like parentage of Nicholas, N. M. M.

10166. PORTER--Elizabeth Porter in 1995. FOR I.R.—Elizabeth Parter and William Frampton were married in Newport, July 27, 1680. Was there any issue by this marriage, if so I would like their pames with dates. I., T. P.

10167. SPRAGUE—Whem did Abigail Sprague marry? She was the daughter of Jordan and Rebecca, and was born May 18, 1817. Did she have any brothers and sisters? Would like their names with dates.—S. S. 10168. VERNON—Who was Elizabeth Vernon? She was baptized in the Sabbatarian Church, Sth.7m. 1710—W. T. V.

10169. BURDLOK—Can any one give the date of birth and death of largy Burdlok? She was the wife of Epheriam Church. He died at Woodstock, Conn., 1861.—P. P.

16170. Renjamin Holt and Jane 10170. Renjamin Holl and Jane Hammettt were married in Newport by Rev James Scaring, 1743. What is the parentage of Benjamin and were there any children by this marriage? If so, what were their names?—G. E.

10171 .ri AZARD.—What is the parentage of Oliver Hazard who married Abigail Brownell? They had a daughter. Elizabeth, wife of Pearce Scabury. She was born March 12, 1772. This Oliver Hazard was drowned while fishing with two others, 1709. Did he have sisters? If so what were their names and whom did they marry? Were there two Oliver Hazard's living at the same time, but of a different line? Any information that might help to straighten this out will be greatly appreciated.—A. T. T.

10172. HAZARD—Who was Patience, widow of Oliver Hazard, of South Kingstown? She died July 9th, 1809. Was she the widow of Oliver mentioned in the above query. Was she a widow before she married Oliver Hazard?—A. T.

10173. POTTER—Whom did Martha Potter marry? She was the daughter of John and Sarah Petter and was born Dec. 20, 1632. What was her mother's maiden name?—J. P.

ANSWERS.

ROBINSON—Increase Robinson, who married Sarah Penniman, February 19, 1663, was born at Dorchester, Mass., baptized there March 14, 1642, a son of William and Margaret (Beech) Robinson of St. Instants, Canterbary, Ergland, who were married at Patrixbourne. England, October 14, 1637, and came to Massachusetts and settled in Dorchester. Here he owned and operated a corn, water-mill on "Tidemill Creek, standing on the tide in the creeke commonly called Salt Creeke or Brooke, near Captaines Neck." In this mill William Robinson met his death, "6, 5, 1808."

Dr. Thomas Modatt, was a native of Scotland. He came to Rhole Island and settled in Newport about 17.9. He had been implicated in his own country in the rebellion of 17.5, and continued to be devoted to the Stuarts. He was Cornell, Genealogy by Rev. John Cornell, 1902.

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RUGS AND LINOLEUMS

condition that seems almost unbelievable brings doors a bargain opportunity that seems impossible. Factory prices on these goods, so needful to you at this time of year, have advanced so much and so often during the past year that today they are higher than retail prices used to be by a considerable. The stock we bought at low prices for future deliveries were so delayed that today we find ourselves with a whole season's stock which we can relail for less than the factories are asking. Not a dollar's worth of the stock has been bought at the present high market prices, though the goods are fresh from the mills, arriving almost daily, even now. Our plunging, if you will call it that, will be a tremendous help to you in equalizing the increased costs of housekeeping, due to the great advances in the necessities of

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars' Worth

Of these goods we offer this week at prices which can not be placed on them again while present conditions influence the market. It is an opportunity you cannot afford to pass by as it is generally conceded that factory prices will continue at their present high level and go even higher for another year

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Complete lines of Summer Footwear for Dress or Outing

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NEW YORK TO

FALL RIVER LINE Lv. Long Wharf daily at 7:30 P. M.

The NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO. Island Savings Bank

A Semi-Annual Pividend at the rate of

i per cent per annum, will be paid to the Depositors, on and after July 18th, 18th, George H. Proud, Treasurer,

Art of Omitting.

The fine art of living worthily in-cludes an important chapter in omitting. If we know how to omit-particularly unkindness, unfolimess, untruth, we shall find ourselves un speakably richer at the end of the year. -Robert Louis Stavenson.



EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PRIOVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Se.

Sheriff's Office
Newport, U. I., December 1st,

A. D. 1517.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution number 2566 issued out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport on the 23th day of Getober, A. D. 1917, and returnatio to the said Court April 19th, A. D. 1918, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the eleventh day of October, A. D. 1917, in favor of June Leonard and Andro Van Composition of the Court o ments thereon situated in the City of Newport and hounded and described as follows:—Northwesterly on Kay street, Northeasterly on Innd known as the Catawell Estate, Southeasterly on Isnd of Fay and Innd of heirs of Daniel T. Swinburne: Easterly on said Swinburne: Easterly on said Swinburne: Easterly on said Swinburne: Manufacturing again on Greenough Place and Southwesterly on Innd formerly of Waldon Pell and Innd formerly of Thomas Coggeshall, be all of the Shi measurements more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described to the same may be southern the said fanched and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriffs Office in said City of Newport to Sheriffs Office in Shi City of Newport on the 1th day of March, A. D. 1919, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the satisfaction of said execution debt, interest on the same, costs of Suit my own fees, and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, 2-9-4w

FRANK P. KING. Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, R.I., March 7, A.D.1918. For good and sufficient cause, the A. D. 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the same place above named

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, R. I., March 28, A.D. 1918. For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 11th day of April, A D. 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the same place above named.

> FRANK P. KING. Dequty Sheriff.

Newport, R. I., April 11, A.D.1918.

For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the same place above named.

FRANK P. KING,

Deputy Sheriff,

Newport, R. I., May 2, A. D. 1918. For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 3d day of June, A. D. Tickets, etc., at 16 Franklin St., or 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the same place above named. FRANK P. KING.

Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, R. I., June 3, A. D. 1918.
For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 10th day of June, A. D. 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the same place above named.

FRANK P. KING.

Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, R. I., June 10th, A. D., 1918. Newport, Sc.
The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned, until further orders of the

Court.

6-15-tf.

FRANK P. KING.

Estate of Benjamin Weaver REQUISE In writing is made by Weaver, which of fineling in the of while Newport, directed into the or some office recession may be a

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. L. June 8, 1218.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testiment of PHILIP G, SANTOHD, last of the Town of Westpart, Conn. deceased, which will have been admitted to Probate Quite of the Town of Westpart, Cl., and a copy there of ordered recorded in the Registry of the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. L., hereby prix, notice that he has accepted sald thist at I has given bond according to law.

All persons baying chlins apadists said has given bond according to Rise the sense in the office of the clerk of Sald court within sty months from the date of the first advectionent hereof.

A. D. SANFOLD,

6-15 ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., June S. 1918.

THE UNDERIGNED bereby gives not the that she has been vap-dated by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Administrativ with will immercham, Administrativ with will immercham, Administrativ with will immercham the decadate of she Life, field, Coun, doceated, and has given herd according to law.

All persons having claims another gradestate are hereby notified to like the random in the office of the clerk of salt count within six launths from the date of the first advertisement here on the date of the first advertisement here in ROCKHILL.

Administrativ with will amexed, 6-15.

AN INSTRUMENT B within a proting to be the rew WIL and Testaneet of Angles S. Rondall AN INSTRUMENT B within a proting to be the rew WIL and Testaneet of Angles S. Rondall, and of sold Newport of Argueres presented for product, and the summary of the proton of the testaneet of the formation of June, fusion, at least 1 ck. A. March 10 Fusion Court Room, It sold New part, for cause denotion; and it be ordered that notificated by published for fouriest days, may a week to the Newport Mercury.

DINCAN A. HAZARB, Pletk.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Sc. Sheriff's Cilled Newport, R. 1., December 3rd, A. D. 1917.

Newport, Se.

Newport, R. 1., Becember 3rd, A. D. 1917.

BY VIRTUE and in pursannee of an Exception number 28th 4state out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Rhode Island within and for the County of Rowport, on the 28th 4sty of Rovember, A. D. 1913, and returnable to the said Court May 28th, A. D. 1918, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 18th 4sty of March, A. D. 1917, in favor of Briscoil, Inc., a corporation located and doing business in the City of Hoston in the Commercial of Massachusetts, plaintiff, and against Mrs. J. C. Mallery of Newport, defendant, I have this day at 50 minutes past to clock P. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Mrs. J. C. Mallery, had at the time of this levy, in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Previdence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Northwesterly on Kay Street; Northeasterly on Said Swinhumo Inad. Southeasterly on said Swinhumo Inad. Southeasterly on said Swinhumo Inad. Southeasterly of Waldon Pell and Land formerly of Waldon Pell and Land Land formerly

Newport, R.I., March 7, A.D.1918. For good and sufficient cause, the above advertised sale is hereby ad-journed to the 28th day of March, journed to the 28th day of March, A. D. 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place above named

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, R. I., March 28, A.D 1918, For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 11th day of April, A D. 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place above named.

FRANK P. KING, Dequty Sheriff.

Newport, R. I., April 11, A.D.1918.
For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1918, at 12 o'clock noon at the same place above named.

FRANK P. KING.

Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, R. I., May 2, A. D. 1918. For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby idjourned to the 3d day of June, A. D. 1918, at 12 o'clock noon at the same place above named.

FRANK P. KING. Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, R. I., June 3, A. D. 1915. For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby ad-journed to the 10th day of June, A. D. 1918, at 12 o'clock noon at the same place above named. FRANK P. KING. Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, R. I., June 10th, A. D., 1918. Newport, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned, until further orders of the Court.

FRANK P. KING. Deputy Sheriff.

6-15-tf.